FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 207 24 October 1984

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

SELA Assesses Support to Area Countries A 1
Briefs: SELA Presidency A 1

ARGENTINA

Electoral Command Created for Beagle Referendum B 1
Parties Given Media Time To Discuss Beagle Accord B 1
Reportage on Reaction to Beagle Agreement B 2
  Navy Chief Comments B 2
  PJ Supports Accord B 3
  Politicians' Reactions Mixed [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 21 Oct] B 3
  Radical Faction To Vote Yes [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 22 Oct] B 4
  Organizations Oppose Accord B 5
Government Proposes Refinancing of Foreign Debt B 5
Alfonsin Endorses YPF-Shell Company Contract [LA PRENSA 21 Oct] B 6
General Viola Under Strict Preventive Custody B 8
Official Refutes Montoneros on Firmenich's Safety B 8
Ex-Minister Admits 'Dirty War' Involvement [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 17 Oct] B 8
Santa Fe Governor Prepares for USSR Visit B 9
  Buenos Aires Governor Cancels B 9
CLARIN Interviews Former President Peron in Rome [18 Oct] B 9

BOLIVIA

Foreign Ministry Reviews Relations With U.S. C 1
Railway Construction Accord Signed With Brazil C 1
Airline Discontinues Transporting Coca Leaves C 1
Minister Proposes 'Sociopolitical Truce' C 2
MNR Calls on President Siles Zuazo To Resign C 2
Anti-Imperialist Youth Movement Established C 2

BRAZIL

Businessman Urges Practical Attitude on USSR Trade [O GLOBO 21 Oct] D 1
SNI To Dismiss Thousands in Streamlining Effort [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 20 Oct] D 1

CHILE

President Approves Promotions of Army Generals [LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 6 Oct] E 1
  General Gordon To Remain [EL MERCURIO 17 Oct] E 2
Air Force Chief Matthei Denies Resignation E 3
  Possible Action Against Radio E 3
  No Charges To Be Filed E 3

- Defense Minister Lauds Beagle Agreement E 3
- National Party Praises Beagle Agreement E 4
- Jarpa Comments on Pinochet's Request to Mayors E 4
- AD, UDT Not To Participate in National Protest E 5
  - AD Announcement E 5
  - UDT Rejects Strike Call E 5
- PCCh Releases Letter to Opposition Parties [Moscow] E 5
- PCCh Youth Issues Document on Struggle [Moscow Radio Magallanes] E 10
- Police Disrupt Religious Procession for Missing E 14
- Four Terrorists Detained in House Raids E 15
- Punta Arenas Blacked Out by 'Extremists' E 15
- Firearms Stolen From Santiago Gun Shop E 16
- PDC Leader Reportedly Dies From CNI Torture E 16
- Commentary Blames Communists for Recent Attacks E 17

PARAGUAY

- Official Scores International Press Campaign H 1
- FRG Deputy Comments on Visit, Rights Issue [HOY 17 Oct] H 1
- Workers in Exile Release Communique, Vow Struggle [LA PRENSA 15 Oct] H 2
- PATRIA Sees U.S. Intervention in Legal Case [20 Oct] H 2

PERU

- Group of Industrialists Departs for USSR Visit J 1
- Economy Minister on Foreign Debt Issue J 1
- Marxist Front Calls for Anti-Imperialist Regime J 1

URUGUAY

- Poll Shows Colorados Narrowly Leading Broad Front K 1
- Poll Shows 70 Percent Oppose General Amnesty Law K 1
- Election Officials Face Sanctions for Absenteeism K 2
- Tupamaro Leader Urges Fighers To Support Process K 2
- Exiled Former Senator Returns to Montevideo K 2

VENEZUELA

- Herrera Urges Contadora Presidential Summit L 1
- Bolivian Coupists Leave Embassy for Spain [EL UNIVERSAL 10 Oct] L 1
- Defense Ministry Denies Air Force Drug Trafficking [EL NACIONAL 11 Oct] L 1

MEXICO

- No Change in Price of Exported Petroleum M 1
- January-May Petroleum Export Figures Released M 1
- Satellites To Be Used for Rural TV, Telephones M 1
- PSUM Decries U.S. Pressure on Contadora Document M 2

PANAMA

- More Senior Government Officials Appointed [CRITICA 22 Oct] N 1
- Parties Upset by New Government Appointments N 1
  - PRD Communique on Cabinet [CRITICA 19 Oct] N 1
  - PRD Supports Split [YA 22 Oct] N 2
  - PRD, PALA Express 'Unhappiness' N 3
  - Rift in Ruling Coalition [LA PRENSA 22 Oct] N 3
- Plutonium Shipment Passes Through Canal N 4
- Correction to Ardito Barletta Cabinet Announced N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

- President Monge Discusses Economic Crisis P 1
- Government Opposes Devaluation of Colon P 1

EL SALVADOR

- Reportage on Downing of Helicopter in Morazan P 2
  - Duarte 'Deplores' Deaths P 2
  - Coprefa Reports 'Accident' P 2
- Troops Seize Radio Venceremos Relay Station P 3
  - Coprefa Statement P 4
- Guerrillas Hit Energy Substation, Other Installations [EL DIARIO DE HOY 22 Oct] P 5
  - Further Report P 5
- FMLN Claims Monterrosa, Other Commanders Killed [Radio Venceremos] P 6
  - Further Report [Radio Venceremos] P 7
- Venceremos Denies Station Destroyed by Army P 7
- FMLN War Bulletin on Nejapa Substation Attack [Radio Farabundo Marti] P 8
- FMLN Reports Attack on Second Substation [Radio Farabundo Marti] P 8
- Venceremos Reports Foiled Attack on Station P 8
- FMLN Sabotages Road Repair Machinery [Radio Venceremos] P 9
- FMLN Reports Actions in Usulutan Department [Radio Venceremos] P 9
- Transportation Paralyzed in Eastern Areas [Radio Venceremos] P 10
- FMLN's Transportation Strike Lifted for Sunday [Radio Venceremos] P 10
- Venceremos Reports Helicopter Attack in Joateca P 11
- Army Raids on Densely Populated Areas Denounced [Radio Venceremos] P 11
- FMLN Claims U.S. Officers Involved in Fighting [Radio Farabundo Marti] P 11

HONDURAS

President Rejects Alvarez Martinez Statements P 12
OAS Secretary General Visits, Praises Contadora P 12
Commentary on Reagan-Mondale 21 Oct Debate P 13

GUATEMALA

Harmony Movement Joins MLN-CAN-PID Alliance P 14

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Sends Note to Shultz on CIA Manual P 15
D'Escoto on Trip to Spain, Contadora Document P 15
Poland's Rakowski Received by Daniel Ortega [TRYBUNA LUDU 18 Oct] P 17
Luis Carrion Visits Algiers, Discusses U.S. P 18
Ernesto Cardenal Supports Contadora Document [EFE] P 18
Political Parties Issue Communique on Elections P 18
FSLN Urges Farmers To Support Government P 19
Tirado Affirms Will To Resist U.S. Aggression [EL DIA 13 Oct] P 20
Ramirez on U.S. Call for Dialogue With Contras P 23
15 Contras, 8 EPS Officers Killed in Clash P 24
Results of Recent Clashes With Contras Reported P 24
FDN, EPS Forces Clash Near City of Esteli [San Jose Radio Impacto] P 25
CDN Leaders Meet Netherlands Foreign Minister [AFP] P 26
Pastora Says Armed Struggle Only Alternative [ACAN] P 26
Robelo on PLI Withdrawal From Elections [ACAN] P 27
PLI Issue Causes Censorship of Opposition Paper [ACAN] P 27

CUBA

Hart Addresses Maurice Bishop Memorial Meeting Q 1
Rodriguez Meets Polish, Palestinian Visitors Q 1
Montane Receives Palestinian Delegation Q 1
Central American Ministers Meet in Tegucigalpa Q 1
'Our America' Reviews Salvadoran Dialogue Q 2
'Our America' on Central American Peace Process Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Radix Says If MBPM Wins, Land Returns to State S 1

SELA ASSESSES SUPPORT TO AREA COUNTRIES

PA211627 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0042 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Caracas, 20 Oct (EFE) -- The Latin American Economic System (SELA) is currently analyzing in this capital political and economic support to all Central American countries, without any conditions or discrimination. Renward Garcia Medrano, secretary of the Action Committee for the Social and Economic Development of Central America (Cadesca), made this statement today.

This action committee is composed of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela. It was formed on 16 November 1983 to promote and coordinate regional cooperation programs with the Central American countries. According to the Cadesca secretary general, this SELA action committee, which was formed less than a year ago, has implemented important cooperation projects in the educational, scientific, and technological fields in Central America.

Asked about the possibility that this much-touted support in international and Central American meetings will remain as mere rhetoric, he said that such a possibility can be dismissed because there is a firm belief in the projects and decisions of the governments that have offered their cooperation.

The projects carried out by SELA to help Central America have been possible through contacts with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and the European Economic Community (EEC). The cooperation planned for Central America includes the transfer of technology from other Latin American countries, including Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina, and Brazil.

Periodic meetings have been arranged in the five Central American countries to analyze in detail what their basic needs are to initiate the cooperation projects. An important part of this support, the Cadesca secretary general indicated, is that there are no conditions to the cooperation offered. Nor is there any discrimination against any Central American country, because in the opinion of the SELA member-countries all the Central American countries are somehow suffering similar economic problems stemming from the existing social imbalance.

One of the first conclusions after a year's work by Cadesca is: "For Latin Americans there is no solution in Central America other than development, no instrument other than cooperation, and no recourse other than dialogue."

BRIEFS

SELA PRESIDENCY -- Through Planning Minister Juan Manuel Villasuso, Costa Rica will serve as president of SELA for 1 year. This is the first time since the organization was created 10 years ago that Costa Rica will hold this post. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 16 Oct 84 p 6A PA]

ELECTORAL COMMAND CREATED FOR BEAGLE REFERENDUM

PY231405 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0211 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- Government House today released a decree creating the National Electoral Command which will coordinate the Beagle referendum that will be held on 25 November. The Defense Ministry will be in charge of appointing the members of this command which will be directly subordinate to President Alfonsin.

According to the Decree (No 3371), this command will be in charge of complying with the security measures established in the National Electoral Code, especially those regarding the surveillance of the voting stations, the custody of the ballot boxes during their transportation, and the custody of the Federal Electoral Courts until the counting is completed.

The Defense Ministry will provide security forces, and the electoral judges will be the highest authorities during the referendum in each of their jurisidctions. The command will appoint the heads of the electoral districts, who will be subordinate to the general electoral commander. The command will also supply the necessary military forces.

The Interior Ministry will put the federal police under the orders of the commanders of the electoral districts for a term of 5 days before the consultation and 5 more days after it. The Interior Ministry will also ask the provincial governments to help the National Electoral Command as much as they can and to put the provincial police forces under the orders of the command.

The National Electoral Command personnel who are entitled to vote and who cannot do so at their proper voting stations may vote at the voting station where they are serving, without being registered there.

PARTIES GIVEN MEDIA TIME TO DISCUSS BEAGLE ACCORD

PY231712 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (TELAM) -- The Interior Ministry today authorized political groups free use of time on state radio and television stations to allow them to voice their stand regarding the Beagle Channel dispute.

The edict, which bears No 1289 and Minister Antonio Troccoli's signature, authorizes use of the above-mentioned time by the Justicialist Party, the Integration and Development Movement, the Radical Civic Union, the Popular Socialist Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Intransigent Party, the Popular Leftist Front, the Federal Party, the Progressive Democratic Party, the Democratic Socialist Party, the Popular Line Movement, the Argentine Communist Party, the Movement Toward Socialism, the Workers Party, the Party for Social Democracy, and the Popular Conservative Party.

The following national confederations are also authorized free time: the Popular Federalist Force [Fuerza Federalista Popular], the Centrist (?confederation) [de centro], and the Democratic Concentration [Concentracion Democrata].

Times were also granted to local parties, which are not members of any national party that is represented in the congress, namely: the Autonomist and Liberal Pact of Corrientes, the Liberal Party, the Neuquen Popular Movement, the San Juan Blocist Party, the Federalist Movement of La Pampa, and the Jujuy Popular Movement.

Each political group will be assigned a single 15-minute time frame to be used by the radio and television media that report to the Secretariat for Public Information, Culture, and Communications.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO BEAGLE AGREEMENT

Navy Chief Comments

PY231430 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2036 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Salta, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- Asked about the Beagle agreement reached with Chile, Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa, the Navy chief of staff, has stated that he believes that perhaps a better agreement could have been achieved, but that as long as it yields solutions that are acceptable to the two countries and that will contribute to their development, he, of course, supports it.

Vice Admiral Arosa made this statement during a press conference he held during a visit he paid to Salta where he presided over an assembly at the Francisco de Gurruchaga Naval Military School, which was also attended by Salta Governor Roberto Romero and other officials.

Asked his opinion of charges issued on 18 October by the Chilean Defense Ministry which reported an incident in the southern region on the same date as the initialing of the Chilean-Argentine border treaty, Arosa noted that there were no incidents in southern waters and that investigations on the matter are closed.

The Navy chief of staff categorically denied that there is unrest within the Navy and he added that traditionally the Navy has fulfilled its specific duties. He noted that although the circumstances once led us to participate in activities and processes that went beyond the Navy's specific duties, we are perfectly comfortable within the constitutional order, as has traditionally been our case through history.

Arosa reported that the Navy has incorporated four Meko 360 destroyers, and a German manufactured submarine. He said that the Navy plans to acquire another submarine in 1985 and that the Argentine Navy shipyards are building six corvettes and four submarines. He said that progress on them depends on the budget.

Arosa noted that the Navy has made the necessary budget adjustments in keeping with Economy Ministry instructions and that the reorganization of the Navy is under way. He added that it is hoped that the Navy will be managed in a more efficient manner, and that particularly the administrative apparatus, which as in all enterprises tends to increase, will be reduced to a minimum. In this regard he said he discarded the possibility of massive firings, since the corresponding hirings for August and October were not made. Regarding resignations of personnel due to low salaries, Arosa noted that this is a usual phenomenon since incomes in this sector are inferior to incomes in other areas. But he added that personnel resignations are within the lines of past low salary periods.

Arosa said that the Navy never considered closing Navy schools or anything of the sort. I believe that there was a misunderstanding because the main concern at present is the budget issue, he said. Vice Admiral Arosa announced that (?naval) institutes will continue to operate within the Navy's jurisdiction since he said that their operation cost is not high. He said: In relative terms the cost is not too high, but since it does affect the Navy's budget, there is a Defense Ministry commission in charge of studying the situation of all Armed Forces institutes.

PJ Supports Accord

PY191501 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1847 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (NA) -- The Peronist Party and the Integration and Development Movement [MID] today stated that their members will be able to freely decide whether to vote for or against the Beagle agreement in the popular referendum to be held on 25 November. The board members of these two parties released this announcement after two separate meetings with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo during which they were briefed on the scope of the treaty.

Lorenzo Miguel, first vice president of the Justicialist Party [PJ], stated that the Justicialist board "will not impose any decision on party members," while former Foreign Minister and MID leader Oscar Camilion stated that the agreement is "the least inconvenient of the possible solutions" of the conflict and will therefore receive his party's support.

Justicialist Party board leader Juan Labake stated that "Argentina must admit that it has lost a diplomatic battle," adding that had the Peronist party won the 30 October 1983 elections, "we would have had a better result" than that achieved by the Radical Civic Union authorities in the negotiations with Chile over the southern Beagle Channel conflict.

Miguel, Camilion, and Labake made separate remarks at the end of the meetings which Caputo held this morning, first with the Peronists and then with the MID, at San Martin Palace.

The Peronist union leader declined to give his opinion on whether the agreement on the Beagle Channel safeguards the nation's vital interests "until I made the appropriate consultations with the movement boards." Miguel said that the official broadcasting campaign on the Beagle "is not tendentious," and added that the Peronist party "will assume the historical responsibility it will have to bear in this regard."

Politicians' Reactions Mixed

PY212050 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 Oct 84 p 17

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Mixed reaction continued yesterday to the Beagle Channel treaty with Chile although most political figures appeared to be in favour even if just for the fact that it ended the century-old conflict.

But the former head of Argentina's negotiating team in the Vatican, General Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, who resigned earlier this year in disagreement with the Radical government's handling of the talks, claimed the papal proposal of December 1980 was far more advantageous to Argentina then the final accord.

Etcheverry Boneo said the papal proposal included an area of 118,000 square km in the Atlantic of shared economic activities, which in the treaty published on Thursday was cut down to 10,000 square km over which Chile will have exclusive sovereignty. Chile gained by this because it only had to renounce to sharing economic exploitation in an inhospitable zone outside the continental shelf to obtain the 10,000 square km with a 200-metre shelf, the retired Army officer said.

"In those kilometres Chile will exercise the rights of all coastal countries, having in its hands the exploitation of the resources, the granting of concessions, ordering investigations and, fundamentally, the police power," he added.

Etcheverry Boneo said the treaty also granted Chile facilities for controlling sea traffic in the Drake Passage, which under the 1980 proposal was an exclusive Argentine right.

Under the 1980 proposal Argentina would have had a nonsovereign presence in four of the disputed islands, with a joint air control station in Nueva Island, the possibility of establishing navigation aids in Egut and Barrebel Islands, and a joint administration in Cape Horn Island, Etcheverry Boneo said. "All that has been declined in the treaty," he added.

But former Peronist Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero was of the opinion the final treaty vastly improved on some aspects of the 1980 papal proposal. He did not elaborate. But he said what was really important was that Argentina's relations with Chile now reflected the wishes of both their peoples to advance towards economic and geo-political integration and abolish frontiers, "because it must be understood that beyond these conflicts, we Argentines and Chileans are united by a common origin and destiny."

Mariano Lorences, secretary of the Intransigent Party, said the party would come out in support of the treaty and urge its supporters to vote in favour of it in the November plebiscite. He said it would have been preferable to have signed the treaty with a democratic government in Chile, but the treaty was positive because it would mean the end to an arms race on both sides of the Andes.

Federal Party leader Francisco Manrique said his party still had to study the treaty, but he personally believed it was positive and the two-ocean principle appeared to be the point best defended by the Argentine negotiators. He also said the treaty was a vast improvement on the papal proposal of 1980.

Christian Democrat leader Nestor Vicente was also in favour of the treaty because it was the settlement of a conflict and opened the way for Latin American integration and demilitarization of the southern cone of the continent.

Radical Faction To Vote Yes

PY221630 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Oct 84 p 7

[Excerpts] (DYN-NA) -- Pope John Paul II said yesterday that the Beagle Channel agreement between Argentina and Chile "opens new prospects of friendship and cooperation" between the two, but reaction there and in Santiago nonetheless continued mixed, as the Argentine Christian Democrat and Intransigent Parties officially supported it while Chilean experts complained that too much was conceded in the talks mediated by the Vatican.

Meanwhile, it was announced that three dissident Radical Party deputies in the Lower House would vote in favour of the proposed treaty. Deputy Arturo Negri yesterday said the three dissident San Luis deputies belonging to the Yrigoyenist Affirmation Movement (MAY) faction would vote for the proposal when it goes up for debate in congress "because it is a just solution putting an end to a conflict of over one hundred years between two brother nations." The dissident group, though small in number, holds the key to the Radical Party's balance of power in the Lower House with its three members giving the party an absolute majority of 120 of the total 254 deputies. Negri said that though MAY leader Senator Luis Leon (Radical-Chaco) has criticized the proposal, he had told faction members they were free "to vote according to their conscience."

The Intransigents in a statement announced "we will vote 'yes' at the ballot box and in congress and our vote will be to preserve peace in the region, to deactivate the military and arms race on both sides...to facilitate the integration of our economies and to contribute to the liberation struggle of our Chilean brothers."

The Christian Democrat Party in a statement entitled "Yes, but..." said it accepted the proposal because in "general terms it safeguards the interests of the country". But, referring to the government's media blitz on the treaty proposal, it complained of the "biased way in which the government is presenting the problem to public opinion." The party criticized the campaign as an "inadmissible simplification."

Organizations Oppose Accord

PY201444 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2019 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (DYN) -- A group of organizations, headed by the "Beagle and South Atlantic Movement" [Movimiento del Beagle y el Atlantico Sur], which is presided over by Admiral Isaac Francisco Rojas, retired, today said that the official information media is being "unduly" used "to make the people insensible and to mislead them into yielding our southern territories."

Through a joint communique, these organizations term the agreement reached through the papal mediation a "new brutal mutilation," adding that those territories "are usurped by Chile in our southern Atlantic." They also stated that "the holy father will understand that this agreement, rashly undertaken first by the government for [national reconstruction] process and then followed by the democratic government, is unacceptable for Argentina. Therefore, we are deeply deceived."

The communique adds that "the worst of all this is that lying is being implemented as a means to deny the legitimate rights of our country, and this, carried out by government officials, represents a true betrayal that the people and history will judge."

In another communique, the same organizations request of President Raul Alfonsin that they be granted a quarter of the newspaper, radio, and television space allocated for the official publicity campaign over the Beagle issue, at the expense of the budget established for that same campaign." The organizations conclude that the silence the government maintains regarding this issue "will be regarded as a refusal to hold an explanatory dialogue and consequently will mean lying and hiding the truth from the people of the fatherland."

In addition to Admiral Rojas, the document is signed by former de facto President General Roberto Marcelo Levingston, retired, and Osvaldo Destefanis, head of the Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES REFINANCING OF FOREIGN DEBT

PY191442 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2223 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has proposed to the Creditor Banks Committee a plan for refinancing the foreign debt. It requests a grace period of 1 year during 1985, suggests a program of payments in installments until 1999, and asks for additional credits of $5.45 billion, which will raise the total Argentine foreign debt to $50.631 billion. This information was confirmed this afternoon by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun.

The economy minister confirmed the report published this morning by the Tucuman-based LA GACETA newspaper, which says that the proposal was taken by Enrique Garcia Vazquez, president of the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (BCRA), who left for the United States on 16 October for talks with the creditor banks on issues related to the refinancing of the country's large foreign debt. The economy minister said that the real negotiations have not yet started, but that they will certainly begin in November.

Asked if this will be the only request for new credits that the Argentine Government will submit to the foreign banks, Grinspun replied: There are many other problems of a technical character to be discussed; I would say a dozen other kinds of problems that are related to the European exchange rates, swap arrangements, classification of the debt, and others that do not affect the deadlines or the costs, but that must be previously defined before discussing deadlines and costs.

The program of payments in installments proposed by the Argentine authorities is the following: $1.932 billion in 1986; $6.442 billion in 1987; $4.996 billion in 1988; $2.907 billion in 1989; $2.022 billion in 1990; $2.143 billion in 1991; $2.272 billion in 1992; $2.4 billion in 1993; $2.553 billion in 1994; $2.707 billion in 1995; $2.869 billion in 1996; $3.041 billion in 1997; $3.224 billion in 1998; and $3.416 billion in 1999.

The repayment schedule thus includes a request for a grace period in 1985, meaning that until then only the interests accrued through the remainder of 1984 and through 1985 will be serviced, not the amortization of principals. These interests will be paid with the $5.45-billion credit requested and with the estimated trade-balance surplus of approximately $4.4 billion expected in 1985.

The BCRA president will also deliver to the Creditor Banks Committee a breakdown of the use the government will make of the additional $5.45 billion credit: $750 million (13.8 percent) to pay off the latest bridge loan; $520 million (9.5 percent) to pay off overdue principal; $285 million (5.2 percent) to settle commercial swap operations; $550 million (10.1 percent) to pay off officially guaranteed credits; $475 million (8.7 percent) to settle refinanced credits; $75 million (1.4 percent) to take care of directly settled credits; and $1.006 billion (18.5 percent) to pay overdue interest.

Estimated payments of interest to private banks for the 1984-85 period run from $4.3 to $4.8 billion. For the servicing of this interest, the Argentine Government requested the disbursement in installments of the remaining $1.0 billion from the 1983 medium-term loan and a portion of the new credit being applied for at this time.

The schedule for the servicing of this interest is the following: $1.45 billion in the fourth quarter of 1984; $1.6 billion in the first quarter of 1985; $850 million in the second quarter of 1985; and $750 million in the fourth quarter of 1985.

According to the document to be presented by the BCRA president, the current year will close with a trade-balance surplus of $3.983 billion and next year with $4.4 billion, while the current account would post a deficit of $2.15 billion this year and $2.235 billion next year.

The financial servicing weighs so heavily in the current account that, were they nonexistent, the current account would post a positive result of $3.741 billion in 1984 and of $4.28 billion in 1985, according to the information contained in the official document.

The balance of payments in 1984 will be negative by $2.33 billion and in 1985 by $1.8 billion, deficits which in both years will represent slightly more than 43 percent of our financial obligations, overdue payments making up 33.7 percent of these obligations.

In the document's introduction written by Minister Grinspun, it says that the Argentine Government is determined to fulfill its external obligations and that it is prepared to make all the necessary efforts. It adds that this objective will be met only if the creditor banks jointly decide to allow sufficient time for the normalization of the outstanding debt and to grant the additional credits that are necessary.

It also says that the Argentina Government's intention is to adopt, as soon as the circumstances permit, a policy whereby salaries in the private sectors will be established through direct negotiations between employers and employees.

The Argentine proposal emphatically promises a reduction in operational outlays and the implementation of an austerity policy that is already partially in place by not filling vacant positions in 1984. The report states that the Argentine Governement is aware of the fact that the achievement of the deflationary objectives will demand a major reduction in cost and salary increases.

It adds that the official economic team has been reassessing the various arrangements that have been used to establish the level of economic variables since last December, and warms that due to the prevailing high inflaction rates, the economic team will continue establishing the salary adjustments for the private and public sectors, so as to provide protection for real salaries.

The document also notes that in 1985 Argentina will be able to fully meet its foreign financial obligations, provided that no major changes take place in the economic sector, especially in the interest rate. In this regard it demands a quick reactivation and the reimbursement of the $1 billion medium-term loan, in order to accelerate as much as possible the payment of overdue interest to the commercial banks.

In conclusion, the document emphasizes the rescheduling that has been requested for meeting the external obligations. Because of the overall $44.909-billion debt, Argentina should have paid $21.111 billion in 1984, and following a decreasing rate of obligations, it should pay $4.169 billion in 1985 and only $74 million in 1999.

ALFONSIN ENDORSES YPF-SHELL COMPANY CONTRACT

PY221608 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Reliable sources have said that President Alfonsin yesterday signed a decree ratifying a contract between Government Oil Deposits (YPF) and a consortium headed by the Shell Company to export oil from the Strait of Magellan. In this manner, President Alfonsin ratified the position held by the Energy Secretariat, despite the second formal objection made to him last night by the general auditor of public enterprises [sindicatura general de empresas publicas -- SIGEP]

The SIGEP objection is based on technical aspects of the contract, to which can be added a previous one that objected to juridical matters in the transaction with the multinational company.

According to the same sources, SIGEP as well as the National Inspection Office for Administrative Research [Fiscalia Nacional de Investigaciones Administrativas], which is also studying the case, will probably persist in their stand.

YPF Vice President Ricardo Lescano Zinny yesterday confirmed to the rest of the company's directors that President Alfonsin and Public Works and Services Minister Roque Carranza signed the decree in the morning. Energy Secretary Conrado Storani, who according to his colleagues has the president's support for his position regarding the controversial contracts, proposed the text of the decree to Minister Carranza who in turn handed it personally to President Alfonsin. It was revealed that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo also promoted the approval of the decree. Caputo intended to end this matter before traveling to France.

It was said that by this and other complementary steps such as lifting the control over British companies which operate in Argentina, Caputo intends to show the Argentine Government's favorable disposition to begin negotiating the Malvinas issue with the United Kingdom.

The authorization of the oil contracts will probably be questioned soon by Justicialist Deputies Antonio Cassia and David Lescano, who will reportedly ask for a political trial against the president for endorsing this operation.

Alfonsin himself will reportedly confront these questions by personally endorsing the signing of these contracts.

GENERAL VIOLA UNDER STRICT PREVENTIVE CUSTODY

PY231800 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1712 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (TELAM) -- The Federal Criminal Court today ordered strict preventive custody for former de facto President Lieutenant General Roberto Eduardo Viola, retired.

This federal court is handling the cases against the members of the first three military juntas of the so-called national reorganization process launched with a coup d'etat on 24 March 1976.

OFFICIAL REFUTES MONTONEROS ON FIRMENICH'S SAFETY

PY231345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- Interior Ministry Under Secretary Raul Galvan today stated that the government "is absolutely capable of safeguarding the security of all citizens and has proven so." Galvan made this statement when he was consulted about an open letter signed by Montonero leaders at large Roberto Perdia and Fernando Vaca Narvaja questioning the state's ability to "safeguard Mario Firmenich's life."

Galvan added that "the government has appointed me, in my capacity as Interior Ministry under secretary, to head the delegation that obtained Firmenich's extradition and to prove that he will be granted all guarantees in the safeguarding of his life, and to refute all those who, for no reason at all, doubt the ability of the state security system."

The Interior Ministry under secretary added that "plans for the security measures that will be taken once Firmenich is in the country were begun" as soon as the negotiations for his extradition started, which proves that the "government is aware of the responsibility it has regarding this issue."

Galvan added that the members of the delegation that traveled to Brazil, in addition to providing security, had the goal of showing the world "the meticulous way in which the Argentine authorities carried out Firmenich's extradition."

He also stated that the "fact that Firmenich has been brought before the Argentine courts once again proves that the state of law is in force and that those guilty of any crime are brought before justice and do not simply disappear or get killed."

EX-MINISTER ADMITS 'DIRTY WAR' INVOLVEMENT

PY171756 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Retired Vice-Admiral Oscar Montes, who served as foreign minister during the former military regime, admitted yesterday to having headed "task groups", one of them based at the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA) in the federal capital -- which helped wage the government's so-called "dirty war" against leftwing subversion.

Montes made these statements to Federal Judge Amelia Berraz de Vidal, who is investigating the disappearance of seven persons and the illegal detention and torture of others, Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) lawyer Jorge Banos said. Former Buenos Aires Police Chaplain Christian von Wernich is also being investigated in this case.

The witness reportedly told Judge Berraz de Vidal the task forces operated on "operational orders" and other "additional" ones, copies of which "are currently (filed) at Navy Headquarters."

The ex-foreign minister was summoned after CELS President Emilio Mignone -- whose daughter Monica is one of the seven missing persons -- told the judge Montes had admitted in a 1977 interview with him that he knew the whereabouts of several missing persons. Montes denied having made that statement or having had any knowledge about the whereabouts of Miss Mignone and the other missing people in the case, Banos said. "However, Admiral Montes made an important statement in that he acknowledged having headed a task force," the lawyer pointed out.

When former Buenos Aires Police Chief General Ramon Camps testified in the Giorgi case, he denied that "task forces" had been part of the military jargon during the repression of subversion, Banos said.

Montes said he headed a "task force" in 1976, when he was Navy chief of operations, the lawyer said. The retired officer explained that all task forces -- his was the "third" -- answered to the naval operations commander, the Navy's number three man. According to Banos, Montes said he was directly in charge of his five "task groups" and "sporadically visited the one at ESMA."

SANTA FE GOVERNOR PREPARES FOR USSR VISIT

PY231410 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0455 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Santa Fe, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- During a ceremony at the Santa Fe Government House tonight, Santa Fe Governor Jose Maria Vernet transferred his powers to Deputy Governor Carlos Aurelio Martinez. Governor Vernet will leave tomorrow at 0800 hours from Eziza International Airport for the Soviet Union, where he will remain until 5 November.

Buenos Aires Governor Cancels

PY231353 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0424 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- Alejandro Armendariz, governor of Buenos Aires Province, will not travel to the Soviet Union as expected, together with the other governors who were invited by the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, one of the 15 republics of the Soviet Union. The Press Under Secretariat of the Government of Buenos Aires Province said that Armendariz canceled his trip to attend to provincial matters.

CLARIN INTERVIEWS FORMER PRESIDENT PERON IN ROME

PY240020 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 18 Oct 84 p 10

[Special report by Martin Tribino]

[Text] Rome -- To cross the path of Isabel Peron in Rome on the 17th of October can certainly be considered unexpected. But the meeting, which was certainly fortuitous, took place. And the occasion was propitious for a brief chat with the former president on a date that has a special significance for Peronism.

"I continue to receive information about the internal struggles," Isabel Peron told CLARIN, adding that "while those struggles continue, no type of change can be made."

The chat was brief and it took place at mid-morning in downtown Rome, just a few blocks from the Argentine Embassy. The idea of having breakfast with the colleagues from our country who are covering the Beagle Channel negotiations and who were waiting at a nearby restaurant was quickly forgotten. Isabel, who was impeccably dressed in a light green suit with matching shoes, was walking alone without either friends or guards. She stopped in front of a store window and that was the moment I addressed her.

[Tribino] Mrs Isabel Peron?

[Peron] Yes... How do you know me?

[Tribino] We are from CLARIN of Buenos Aires.

[Peron] Ah, yes, now I recognize you. Well, what a coincidence meeting you here. I thought I could walk around Rome and not be recognized. The last thought in my head was meeting an Argentine journalist.

[Tribino] We, too, are surprised. We did not remotely think that we would meet you on the 17th of October in downtown Rome....

[Peron] Well, I came here with a family who are my friends and at this moment they are having an audience with His Holiness at the Vatican, so I decided to do some window shopping.

[Tribino] Is this just a pleasure trip, or does it also have some political connota-connotation?

[Peron] No...please. I am just another tourist in Rome. No politics...no talk on this topic.

[Tribino] Of course, but this is a special day for the Peronists. What is your opinion about this?

[Peron] I believe that we Peronists should have indelibly printed in our minds the saying that indicates we should use our minds a lot more and stop the discussions. I am continuing to receive information that the internal struggles are continuing and that while they continue, no changes can be made.

[Tribino] Do you believe that Justicialism will be able to regain the confidence of the voters?

[Peron] Without a doubt. But in order to do so, we must become united and limit the discussions.

[Tribino] When are you planning to return to Buenos Aires?

A smile was the only answer. She then indicated to my colleague that she did not want any photographs taken. Another smile and Isabel Peron changed the course of the conversation. She asked some questions about the Argentine press, and she also recalled events that took place in August 1975 when the then president was in Mar del Plata and to which this journalist was a witness. Then, after exchanging greetings, she gracefully said good-bye and left, impeccably dressed in her light green suit, to window shop just like any other tourist. It was 1030 in Rome and we had broken a breakfast date with several colleagues, but they will understand because they are of the same "race" and the excuse can be considered as viable: Isabel Peron, the 17th of October, in Rome.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY231954 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has summoned the Bolivian ambassador to the United States to review bilateral relations between our country and the United States. Mariano Baptista Gumucio, our ambassador in Washington, yesterday held a long meeting with Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez. He gave the minister a lengthy report on his mission in the U.S. capital.

According to the minister, the report and the review of relations with the U.S. are being done within the framework of the normal briefings that the Foreign Ministry must receive from all its ambassadors abroad. He added that just a month ago he summoned the Bolivian ambassadors in Latin America for a similar briefing. We try to coordinate the work of our diplomatic representatives, he said.

Fernandez stated that in the case of the United States, a review of the fight against drug trafficking will be made, since the Reagan administration is very interested in it. It is known that the government is concerned about this issue because not only does the White House have a pesimistic view of the efforts that Bolivia is making in the fight against drug trafficking, but so does the U.S. Congress. An example of that position is a bill presented by U.S. Senator Paula Hawkins, who visited our country last August and presented a bill in Congress conditioning economic aid for Bolivia on our effective actions against the cocaine trade. The minister said that this issue and others regarding our relations with the United States will be thoroughly reviewed.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION ACCORD SIGNED WITH BRAZIL

PY221907 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpts] This morning the Bolivian and Brazilian Governments concluded an agreement to build a railway line between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. The documents were signed by the Bolivian foreign and transport and communications ministers and by the ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

The technical studies for the construction of this railway line have been completed, and these documents are the starting point for its construction, which will be in two phases. The program will be financed by the Bolivian and Brazilian Governments, and Brazil intends to grant a $10-million nonrefundable loan. The agreement points out the importance of this railway which, by linking the eastern and western railway systems, will provide railway communications between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

AIRLINE DISCONTINUES TRANSPORTING COCA LEAVES

PY221304 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] The board of Lloyd Bolivian Airline [LAB] has issued an order not to permit the transport of coca leaves on either its domestic or international flights. This measure was adopted so that LAB will not be linked to an illegal activity such as drug trafficking. The order affects all passenger and transport services and went into effect last weekend, when LAB personnel were given instructions.

Several coca traders have used various LAB services to transport coca leaves several places in the country, thus creating sensitive situations.

MINISTER PROPOSES 'SOCIOPOLITICAL TRUCE'

PY192030 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Industry Minister Hugo Montero Mur has proposed that all national sectors should declare a sociopolitical truce to seek solutions to the serious economic problems affecting the country. He said: Workers should cease their salary demands; businessmen should cease to seek greater profits; and the government should freeze prices on staples. The industry minister said that this sociopolitical truce should at least be in force during the last quarter of the year, which threatens to be one of the worst the country has ever experienced.

Industry Minister Hugo Montero Mur warned that if this sociopolitical truce is not implemented, all government programs will be ineffective as has been the case in the past 2 years. He added that there is a contest under way between workers who demand salary increases and businessmen who want more profits.

MNR CALLS ON PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO TO RESIGN

PY151340 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpt] A communique issued by the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] Press Committee states that President Hernan Siles Zuazo must resign so as to definitively consolidate the democratic process.

In view of the political crisis affecting the ruling coalition, which has made even worse the serious socioeconomic crisis affecting Bolivia, the MNR, which is headed by Victor Paz Estenssoro, publicly states that this political situation will be solved if President Siles resigns. It adds that in so doing the president will be making a patriotic decision, since he will be safeguarding the present democratization process and, consequently, consolidating it.

The MNR states that the deterioration of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] government is leading to the polarization of the nation, which is a threat to the democratic process that has been achieved through the mobilization of all Bolivians.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST YOUTH MOVEMENT ESTABLISHED

PY171424 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Anti-Imperialist Youth Movement [Movimiento de Juventud Anti-Imperialista] has been established. This movement is made up of members from the Movement of the Revolutionary Left-Masses Faction [MIR-MASAS], which includes the Bolivian Communist Youth, the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left-Siglo XX Faction [MNRI-SISLO XX], the United Revolutionary Workers Party [POR], and the Socialist Party-One [PS-1] youth faction.

According to PS-1 leader (Hugo Moldis), the objective of the Anti-Imperialist Youth Movement is to establish a revolutionary tool that will lead to the unity of anti-imperialist youths. (Moldis) reported that the anti-imperialist youth movement will hold a meeting at the national level on 2 November.

BUSINESSMAN URGES PRACTICAL ATTITUDE ON USSR TRADE

PY231315 Rio De Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Oct 84 p 33

[Text] Trade between Brazil and the Soviet Union during the first half of 1984 dropped by 43.8 percent. According to the president of the Mapa Company, Mario Pacheco, the only Latin American businessman who has offices in Moscow, trade shows a downward trend because Brazil is not reciprocating with the Soviets, that is, Brazil buys little and sells much. In 1983, Brazil bought $164 million worth of products and exported $669 million.

"Brazil cannot lose a market made up of 280 million persons," Pacheco states. Pacheco is asking the authorities for a more open policy for purchases and sales so that the trade with the Soviet Union is not completely debilitated. Pacheo also pointed out that the USSR is not paying through agreements or barter deals but directly in dollars.

According to Pacheco, to continue buying from Brazil, the trade balance has been favorable to Brazil for many years now, the Soviets want to sell machinery in general, particularly helicopters, barges, and heavy equipment like turbines (the turbines in Capivari and Sobradinho are of Soviet make). Soviet purchases include soybeans, sugar, and poultry.

Pacheco added that many Brazilian exports to the Soviet Union are registered under the names of other countries "since they are made by trading companies [preceding two words in English] which buy the products and resell them to the Soviet Union," for good profits.

In Pacheco's opinion, trade does not mix with ideology, noting that even Argentina, after having boycotted the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow, exported 1.5 million tons of grain in 1980 and obtained a high commercial income.

"Brazil must be more practical concerning trade, buying from those who can buy from it," Pacheco concluded.

SNI TO DISMISS THOUSANDS IN STREAMLINING EFFORT

PY221652 Seo Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Oct 84 p 6

[By reporter Rubem de Azevedo Lima from Brasilia]

[Text] Despite the concerns elicited within some sectors of the Armed Forces, notably the Army, about alleged subversive escalation in the country, the National Service for Intelligence (SNI) has already begun the streamlining of its assets in order to reduce them to the indispensable minimum under the next government.

Such a step appears to stem from two assumptions: 1) The next president of the Republic will be a civilian; 2) General Joao Baptista Figueiredo's successor will probably come from the opposition.

On behalf of the SNI, SNI emissaries interested in establishing a communication channel with the opposition candidate have already called on former Governor Tancredo Neves. For that reason the supporters of Tancredo Neves' candidacy were not very concerned over a meeting held at the Planalto Military Command in Brasilia in which General Iris Lustosa, the chief of the Army Intelligence Center (CIEX), made an elaborate presentation to 400 officers of the clandestine political parties.

The supporters of Tancredo Neves are reportedly aware that Gen Lustosa's chat, a chat that was followed by General Jose Magalhaes Silveira, the Army chief of staff, is part of a program of general alert against subversion. This project will culminate in November with the release of a joint document by the ministers of the three branches marking the 49th anniversary of the so-called subversive communist conspiracy of 1935.

As far as the SNI is concerned, besides reducing its records, the information available in this case is that the SNI is "burning superfluous material", most of its agents will reportedly also be demobilized. This move, due to its repercussions, could cause serious problems, since some dismissed or discharged agents might create embarassing situations by seeking to make themselves more valuable during the final phase of institutional normalization in the country.

The exact number of agents to be dismissed by SNI unknown but it is guessed that more than 10,000 will be affected. Regarding the concerns of this Armed Forces in connection with a subversive escalation through clandestine political parties, the general conviction was that such a problem had been properly solved at the state governorship level.

In this regard, what had happened in several states during the political rallies in support of Tancredo Neves' candidacy, rallies which were attended by representatives of clandestine political parties waving banners, was noted. The repression by the opposition state governments was as severe or even more severe than the repression usually practiced by the Federal Police.

Paulo Maluf, the PDS [Social Democratic Party] presidential candidate in the indirect ballot system, has not included in his platform anything related to the SNI, thus indicating that what he seemingly has in mind, in case he is elected, is to maintain the present SNI structure. Although he did so in an informal manner, former Governor Tancredo Neves has already stated that he will restore to the SNI the characteristics of an agency simply dedicated to gathering classified information to orientate the political, economic, and social decisions of the government.

PRESIDENT APPROVES PROMOTIONS OF ARMY GENERALS

PY221930 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 6 Oct 84 p 14

[Text] At the end of its second session yesterday, the Promotions Board for Superior Army Officers disclosed a list of seven officers who had been promoted to rank of brigadier general. The board also accepted the retirement of another eight generals, among whom is General Humberto Gordon Rubio, who, however, will remain as director of the National Intelligence Center (CNI).

The following is the text of the communique issued last night by the National Social Communications Agency.

"The second session of the Promotions Board for Superior Army Officers, presided over by His Excellency, the president of the Republic, Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, ended at noon today. At the end of the session, the commander in chief of the Army decided the following:

"1. To approve the proposals made by the Promotions Board for Superior Army Officers to promote the following brigadiers to the rank of brigadier general: Julio Salazar Lantery, Helmut Kraushaar Scheuch, Sergio Valenzuela Ramirez, Aureliano Tello Riquelme, Jorge Lucar Figueroa, Patricio Gualda Tiffaine, Hugo Salas Wenzel, Hugo Prado Contreras, and Eduardo Avello Concha.

"2. Moreover, the commander in chief of the Army also decided to make the following appointments for high-level Army institutions and government positions: Major General Humberto Gordon Rubio as director General of the CNI; Major General Juan Toro Davila as head of the Foreign Service Commission; Major General Luis Prussing Schwartz as head of the Capredena [expansion unknown]; Major General Osvaldo Hernandez Pedreros, at the service of his excellency, the president of the Republic; Major General Enrique Valdes Puga as chief of staff of the Army; Major General Santiago Sinclair Oyaneder as minister secretary general of the Presidency; Major General Cristian Ackerknecht San Martin as inspector general of the Army; Major General Rene Vidal Basauri as general commander of the Army Garrison of Santiago; Brigadier General Jorge Berrios Bustos as director of the Finance Department; Brigadier General Alejandro Medina Lois as chief of the National Defense Staff; Brigadier General Mario Ramos Munoz as chief of the War Materiel Service; Brigadier General Manuel Barros Recabarren as personnel director; Brigadier General Jorge O'Ryan Balbontin, as rector of the University of Santiago; Brigadeir General Jorge Dowling Santa Maria as commander in chief of the 6th Army Division; Brigadier General Roberto Soto Mackenney as rector of the University of Chile; Brigadier General Sergio Badiola Broberg as director of the Government Sprots and Recreation Directorate Brigadier General Alfredo Calderon Campusano as commander in chief of the I Army Division; Brigadier General Julio Bravo Baldes as commander of Military industry and engineering; Brigadier General Claudio Lopez Silva, as director general of national mobilization; Brigadier General Gaston Frez Arancibia as planning director; Brigadier General Arturo Alvarez Sgolia as chief of operations; Brigadier General Eduardo Ibanez Tilleria as commander in chief of the 3d Army Division; Brigadier General Cesar Manriquez Bravo as chief of logistics; Brigadier General Bruno Siebert Held as public works minister; Brigadier General Carlos Meirelles Muller, as deputy commander in chief of the IDE [expansion unknown]; Brigadier General Pedro Howard Fuenzalida as chief of the Transportation Service; Brigadier General Jorge Verdugo Alvarez as chief of the Sanitary Service; Brigadier General Sergio Perez Hormazabal as commander of the Logistics Support Department; Brigadier General Gustavo Rivera Toro as military attache to Great Britain; Brigadier General Luis Reyes Tastets as director of the 5th Army Ordnance Board; Brigadier General Carlos Ojeda Vargas as instruction director; Brigadier General Manuel Matas Sotomayor as commander of the Administrative Support Department; Brigadier General Jorge Zincke Quiroz as commander of the military institutes;

"Brigadier General Jaime Gonzalez Vergara as commander in chief of the 7th Army Brigade; Brigadier General Mario Navarrete Barriga as director of the National Academy for Political and Strategic Studies; Brigadier General Samuel Rojas Perez as commander in chief of the 2d Army Division; Brigadier General Francisco Martinez Benavides as commander of the Engineers Department; Brigadier General Fernando Mormazabel Gajardo as executive vice president of the Production Development Corporation; Brigadier General Eduardo Castellon Keitel as commander in chief of the 4th Army Division; Brigadier General Julio Andrade Armijo as deputy commander of the 5th Army Division; Brigadier General Joaquin Matte Varas as general vicar of the Army; Brigadier Fernando Salazar Lantery as intelligence director; Brigadier Helmut Kraushaar Scheuch as deputy commander in chief of the 3d Army Division; Brigadier Sergio Valenzuela Ramirez, at the service of his excellency, the president of the Republic; Brigadier Aureliano Tello Riquelme, as secretary of the deputy commander in chief of the Army; Brigadier Jorge Lucar Figueroa as commander of the Telecommunications Command; Brigadier Patricio Gualda Tiffaine, at the service of his excellency, the president of the Republic; Brigadier Hugo Salas Wenzel as deputy director of the CNI; Brigadier Hugo Prado Contreras, appointed to the National Defense General Staff; and Brigadier Eduardo Avello Concha as war auditor general.

"3. His Excellency, the president of the Republic, has accepted the requests for retirement submitted by the following officers: Major Generals Humberto Gordon Rubio, Juan Toro Davila, Osvaldo Hernandez Pedreros, Luis Prussing Schwartz; Brigadier Generals Dante Iturriaga Marchese, Fernando Lyon Salcedo, Rolando Figueroa Guezada, and Manuel Cortes Jarpa.

"The last meeting scheduled by the Promotions Board for Superior Army Officers will be held on 19 October. At the end of that meeting, the situation of those officers who, for statutory reasons, should retire will be decided."

General Gordon To Remain

PY221914 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 17 Oct 84 p A 3

[Text] Major General Humberto Gordon Rubio, director of the National Intelligence Center [CNI], will continue to wear a military uniform, according to a high-ranking Army officer.

In answer to EL MERCURIO, the same source stated that Gen Gordon will "continue to serve the Army and maintain his rank, but he will be granted no further promotions." In compliance with President Pinochet's orders, General Gordon will continue as CNI director until 1986.

It should be pointed out that a communique issued on 5 October stated that Gordon would retire from the Army.

Regarding the position of Army Inspector General General Osvaldo Hernandez Pederos, who is currently outside Santiago fulfilling a mission related to his post, the highly reliable source confirmed that he will be retired after he submits a request for retirement, according to the current Army regulations.

At year-end, Gen Hernandez, who will become the intendant of the metropolitan area, will complete 38 years of Army service.

Moreover, the source explained that General Luis Danus Covian has been appointed by the chief of state and commander in chief of the Army as commander in chief of the southern military zone and intendant of the 12th Magellan region and the Chilean Antarctic, with headquarters in Punta Arenas.

AIR FORCE CHIEF MATTHEI DENIES RESIGNATION

PY231740 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Air Force Commander in Chief Brigadier General Fernando Matthei Aubel has denied that he will resign his post. This is what is stated in an official communique released by the high-ranking officer. Brig Gen Matthei states in the communique that the information aired by a radio station in that regard is false and biased. The statement issued by Brig Gen Matthei says that in response to the report aired by Radio Chilena that the commander in chief has reportedly tendered his resignation, he must emphatically clarify that such information is completely false and biased. The undersigned, he states, has never tendered said resignation.

Possible Action Against Radio

PY231835 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] The government, that is, the government junta, and the office of the Air Force commander in chief are currently studying what action will be taken against a Santiago-based radio station which this morning aired a false report on the resignation of Air Force Brigadier General Fernando Matthei. This is what Minister Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marquez de la Plata revealed a few minutes ago.

No Charges To Be Filed

PY232358 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Air Force Commander in Chief General Fernando Matthei has announced that the Air Force will not bring legal charges against those who disseminated the false report that he had resigned. He strongly emphasized this at the end of the legislative session, when he also indicated that there is absolutely no truth in the report, calling it a lie.

We must recall that a radio station in this capital reported that Gen Matthei had decided to retire and resign from his posts in the Air Force and the government junta. This report has been emphatically denied by Gen Matthei himself.

DEFENSE MINISTER LAUDS BEAGLE AGREEMENT

PY230250 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] The mutual concessions made by Chile and Argentina in the Beagle conflict were designed to promote friendship. Chilean Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal has said. Carvajal said these are mutual concessions which [words indistinct] and which will not weaken our defense capability.

In reply to criticism of the Beagle treaty, Carvajal said now is the time to thoroughly analyze the text of the treaty.

Carvajal said Argentina has undoubtedly increased its military strength in recent years. However, he noted, that military expenses will in no way disrupt development in Chile.

Asked whether the terms of the treaty will guarantee peace, Carvajal said that everything will depend on the spirit with which the parties decide to honor the intent of the treaty.

Carvajal reiterated that Chile has managed to retain its possessions and that the concessions it made were for the sake of friendship. Carvajal added that this agreement is not hurting anyone. He noted that it would have been painful to have to relinquish occupied territories. He said that it is much more difficult to demarcate borders in the sea where sovereignty rights can only be exercised in the passage of ships and the exploitation of sea resources.

Regarding criticism that Argentine ships will be able to navigate through the Richmond Passage without a Chilean pilot, Carvajal said that if this was agreed upon, it was a concession made by Chile that is entirely valid. Carvajal added that undoubtedly when one makes a concession one is relinquishing a bit of one's sovereignty, but that this is for the sake of peace.

Regarding the demarcation of waters in the Strait of Magellan, Carvajal said that this is very necessary and timely since oil-prospecting activities are taking place on both sides of the new demarcation line. Carvajal said: We now have a clear demarcation line, and I believe no [word indistinct] conflicts will take place.

He added that the Beagle agreement will be instrumental in reducing defense expenditures and in promoting investments in development, which is another way of increasing national security. Carvajal concluded by expressing his hope that the signatories will honorably comply with the terms of the future Peace and Friendship Treaty between Chile and Argentina.

NATIONAL PARTY PRAISES BEAGLE AGREEMENT

PY232355 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Test] The National Party has expressed its hope that the agreement that has been reached between Chile and Argentina on the southern dispute will help accelerate the economic and social development of the two countries. In a public statement, the political party expressed its hope that the agreement will contribute to a state of political understanding and economic integration between the two sister countries.

The National Party also stressed the attitude of Chile, which is making every effort to maintain peace.

JARPA COMMENTS ON PINOCHET'S REQUEST TO MAYORS

PY230037 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] The interior minister considers the chief executive's call on mayors to refrain from participating in political activities as a good administrative measure. Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa pointed out that government officials represent the government and that the government represents all the people and not just a specific group. [passage indistinct]

The interior minister said that the mayors' congress that is under way in Santiago is significant, in view of the current prerogatives of municipal administrations.

As for the head of state's warning to the mayors, Minister Jarpa said that it was just a reminder and that this is not an abnormal situation.

Asked about the detection of a subversive plot, Jarpa indicated that he was studying some reports.

Queried about the political parties' bylaws, the interior minister said that it has been submitted to the government junta and that he has not yet held any meetings on the matter.

AD, UDT NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL PROTEST

AD Announcement

PY221639 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2107 GMT 20 Oct 84

[By Albino Mallo]

[Excerpt] Santiago, 20 Oct (EFE) -- Juan Claudio Reyes, leader of the Democratic Alliance [AD] multiparty opposition group, said today that the AD will not participate in the national protest called for 29 and 30 October. Reyes, who is the head of the AD Social Mobilization Department, was indicted and arrested along with six others for having called the national protest of 4 and 5 September, but he was freed within 24 hours.

The AD leader, who is a member of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] said that the opposition coalition believed that this was not the best way to express solidarity with the call issued by workers to hold a national stoppage on 30 October.

The protest was called by a committee made up of representatives from several parties and leftist groups, among them the Socialist Bloc and the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP]. The Socialist Bloc is an AD member. Therefore, it is acting on its own in this protest march. The other members of the coalition are the PDC, the Social Democracy, the Radical Party, and the Republican Right.

Making this announcement, Juan Claudio Reyes charged that the new protest committee "has disqualified the AD and has granted more privileges to the MDP and the Communist Party." Reyes added that this call to hold a national protest undermines the right to protest as a tool since all Chileans understand that peaceful protest is the main channel through which they can express their disagreement with the regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet, which assumed power on 11 September 1973.

UDT Rejects Strike Call

PY222052 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] The Democratic Workers Union, UDT [Union Democratica de Trabajadores], has rejected the call for a national strike. UDT President Eduardo Rios has rejected the strike call, arguing that political groups are trying to manipulate union organization to use them for agitation.

Rios reiterated that the politicians must refrain from intervening in union affairs. He also stated that the strike will only affect the workers and that the people who called the strike will once again avoid assuming their responsibility for the call. Rios said that some time ago the UDT sent a note to the Democratic Alliance [AD] expressing its views on the national situation. However, he said, the AD has not yet answered the UDT's note, which shows the AD's lack of interest in the problems the workers are confronting.

Rios also noted the danger posed by the sectors that unite with Marxist groups, citing the situation in Cuba and Nicaragua, which are subject to communist dictatorships.

PCCH RELEASES LETTER TO OPPOSITION PARTIES

PY152252 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] An important document prepared by the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] has just been released in the country. It is a letter that the PCCh Central Committee has sent to the presidents or secretaries general of the opposition parties. We invite you to listen to the text of the letter:

To the presidents or secretaries general of the parties opposed to the military regime:

After Pinochet declared to THE NEW YORK TIMES and foreign correspondents in Santiago that he will stay in power at least until 1989, that before that date there will be no congressional election or anything similar to it, and after he threatened a new 11 September, the idea has taken root that it is indispensable, necessary, and urgent that the opposition forces against the Pinochet regime arrive at an understanding.

The proposals that have been formulated by the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], the Socialist Bloc [BS], the National Development Project [PRODEN], the Social Democratic Movement [MSD], the Pedro Aguirre Cerda Radical Assembly [PAC-RA], the Valentin Letelier Study Center [VL-SC], some provincial directorates of the Democratic Alliance [AD], and several outstanding political figures on their own behalf are well known. This idea of unity expresses the deep, just, and widely shared conviction that no party alone, acting separately, will be able to attain democracy for Chile. After the great protest demonstration on 4-5 September, it became even more obvious that the regime is bent on staying in power at any cost.

During the luncheon given for the Army by the Rotary Club of Santiago at the Union Club, Pinochet again mentioned the wicked, disreputable, and antipatriotic doctrine of national security, voicing for everyone to hear that the war against the Marxists is not over yet because this is a prolonged war. For his part, General Matthei threatened the imposition of a broader state of emergency than the one now in force; and the Nazi Sergio Onofre Jarpa contended that the opposition must decide whether it wants a peaceful debate or an armed confrontation. These official statements reinforce the need for an understanding among the opposition forces.

Another factor, perhaps the most relevant, exerts pressure for that understanding. That factor refers to the multitudinous actions of the masses which act in unity without regard for political banners and which have manifested and continued to manifest their firm decision to end the hunger and oppression that so badly affects them. The National Workers Command [CNT], the provincial and zone workers commands, and the Social Agreement Boards that are emerging throughout the country are the expression of the people's vehement aspirations for unity, including the workers, the peasants, the shantytown dwellers, the unemployed, the Minimum Employment Plan [PEM] and the Household Heads Employment Plan [POJH] workers, and those who are victims of the poverty and terror created by the fascist tyranny.

At the higher levels of the opposition forces there are contacts, agreements on points for common action, which, in our view, are valuable. However, this is insufficient, and the need remains for a more closely knit unity capable of opening an alternative to reach power, guaranteeing a really democratic, profound, and serious change in the country. Some opposition leaders propose as an indispensable condition to reach an agreement that the PCCh publicly proclaim its adherence to peaceful methods of struggle and that it condemn violence no matter where it comes from and whatever its forms. Among these leaders, there are ones who further demand that the PCCh disassociate itself from this or that ally, principle, or position, both on the internal and international fronts, under the threat of launching against us an ideological struggle, incidentally, a struggle that they have already unleashed against us through their own forums and the pages which to that effect are offered to them by EL MERCURIO, LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, LA SEGUNDA DE LA HORA, COSAS magazine, and other publications which stand by the regime.

The PCCh deems it necessary to officially address the directorates of all the political parties of the opposition, especially those who speak of a reputed ambiguity in our conduct, because we sustain that it is necessary to employ the most varied forms of struggle, both peaceful and violent. We are certain that the same parties that try to saddle us with their views will reject any demand from us that they change their ideological or political positions to suit our taste. We once again stress the need to emphasize the points uniting us, not those separating us.

Neither yesterday nor today, never, says the report to the national conference of our party, have people been united by a platform in which their common, not their different, interests take priority. Never in a multiclass and pluralist society has unity been possible without recognizing the similarities on one side and respecting the differences on the other. Unity can only come out of diversity.

We are facing a brutal and ferocious dictatorship that emerged from a terrible bloodbath and that has remained in power with the support of weapons and by means of assassination, imprisonment, banishment, exile, and torture. This dictatorship has trampled upon human rights and social gains the people have won, and it has repressed with bludgeons, plastic bullets, real bullets, tear gas bombs, submachine guns, and small armored cars even the most peaceful demonstrations, as was the case in the most recent demonstration at the Plaza de Armas where people gathered to sing the national anthem.

In the report to our national conference, we noted that the people are not seeking violence, but are resorting to it in legitimate self-defense. The people want the fascist violence to end, a violence that has caused many deaths and is daily being used against them. So we said in that report that the way events are taking place, there is no point in condemning violence no matter where it comes from, without considering its origin. The poet Victor Hugo Castro, who lives in La Legua, has written some beautiful verse describing what really happened in the shantytowns. He wrote: Sunday we were tranquil, they did not come; we then sat on the grass and sang; when they don't come, there is no violence; when they don't come, there is no death; who are the barbarians then? The truth is obvious in these verses.

In the days following the latest protest demonstration, Mario Sharpe, as president of the AD, pubicly declared that once more it has been demonstrated that all violence originates from the government and only from the government. Other political leaders of the AD and the BS, such as Gabriel Valdez, Patricio Edwin, and Carlos Triol, have made statements that can be equally interpreted. The public is aware that all the victims during the protests were caused by the government, including the head of the National Intelligence Center [CNI] and the nine people assassinated on 23 August. The circumstances in which this crime took place are not truly reflected in the official report, to the point that ecclesiastical authorities felt forced to demand investigations by court magistrates. The violence of the regime and the brutality with which the police forces repress the protest demonstrations that are staged in neighborhoods, universities, and other places are such that the masses are forced to resort to various forms of struggle and, in some cases, when possible, to defend themselves with objects that can cause injury.

Hurling stones at the Carabineros and CNI agents, who barge into the neighborhoods like vandals, and the barricades of burning tires, rocks, and tree limbs are the objects that the masses use in their self-defense. All this, plus the destruction of traffic lights and traffic signs, are only demonstrations of revulsion, forms of venting anger by multitudes who live in abject poverty, are victims of irritating outrages, and have no other means of struggle or of drawing attention to their problems.

We Communists cannot condemn this form of struggle and outbursts of violence from the masses in reaction to the fascist regime. We support them, we endeavor to give them the best guidance, and we participate in their reactions because we consider that it is just and that it broadens the road to victory. Looking at events in the proper way, even those actions labeled by the government and its press as vandalism and robbery -- the collection of road tolls and the looting of supermarkets -- are today nothing but the expression of struggle by the hungry, the humiliated, the oppressed, and the desperate, and they have expressed their repudiation of the fascist regime.

Mendicancy, and on the other side prostitution, drug addition, pilferage, and increasing antisocial behavior are the product of the regime which deserves more contempt than the wrongdoers. In the struggle against the fascist tyranny, paramilitary groups have come into the arena, such at the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, which, although it is not the armed branch of the PCCh, as some claim, has our sympathy and appreciation because it is helping to undermine the regime and because its militants have a high fighting morale and the conviction that the cause of freedom is worth risks and sacrifices. We Communists cannot condemn those who endanger their lives in the struggle against tyranny. We cannot repudiate violence in general without reneging on our principles or tainting the memory of the nation's forebears.

In a statement published in the newspaper LA NACION on 11 June 1967, during the Frei administration, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] National Board said:

The PDC upholds that democracy is the best path to achieve development, to struggle against imperialism, whereever it may come from, and to overcome backwardness, exploitation, and misery. However, in keeping with its principles, the PDC admits that if there are governments that violate human rights and that do not leave any viable democratic opening, it is legitimate to defend these rights through armed insurrection.

If in 1967 the PDC accepted armed insurrection as a means to overthrow governments that violate the rights of individuals and peoples and that do not implement viable democratic openings, it is illogical for the PDC now to ask us to condemn any violent actions carried out against a dictatorship like that of Pinochet which, as is known by the entire world, flagrantly violate all human rights and refuses to achieve a peaceful transition.

What is more, we believe that those who in 1967 accepted armed insurrection under certain circumstances, that those groups that today are members of the Democratic Alliance [AD], and that those who in 1973, save for a very honorable few, supported the worst form of violence, violence against the people, specifically, the bloody coup against the constitutional government of President Allende, have no moral grounds or basis to make this demand of us.

The PCCh has been fighting for democracy and socialism for over 60 years. Its methods of struggle have always been in keeping with the diverse historic conditions in which it was forced to act. For many years, during the administrations of President Ibanez, President Alessandri, President Frei, and President Allende, we strongly supported the theory of expanding and strengthening democracy and of achieving socialism through peaceful means, that is, without an armed struggle.

Although today we do not reject any peaceful means to carry out an effective struggle against the dictatorship -- what is more, we frequently resort to them -- we believe that this is not enough since facts have shown that they do not suffice. If we are to overthrow the dictatorship, we must make a great joint effort.

We must implement a policy of constant confrontation against its abuses; we must implement several means of struggle and promote the combative mobilization of all labor and popular sectors until we are able to create an untenable position for the regime, one that will lead to democracy.

In the manifesto that the PCCh Central Committee issued in March, we stated:

As revolutionaries, we Communists do not disregard armed insurrection, but we must make it perfectly clear that what is being carried out at present is not armed insurrection as such but the exercise of the right that Chileans have to rebel by using all the means at their disposal. This is the policy we have been implementing and the one that is being followed by the masses.

To those who threaten us that they will denounce us if we do not abjure from violence, we tell them that we are not afraid of being judged by the people, but that we would deeply regret this mistake since the present situation the country is experiencing does not call for ignoring disagreements among the opposition. We are strongly convinced that Pinochet will not leave the government of his own will and that he must be overthrown by force.

Some AD leaders have said that they accept the use of force, but not of violence. Setting aside arguments on semantics, we also believe in the use of force. And the slogan "With Reason and Force, We will Win" sums up the essence of the policy of popular rebellion that we advocate. We consider that if force is accepted, the various views are beginning to converge. The same convergence occurs with those who favor civil disobedience and want to create an ungovernable situation. Force is valuable when used, and this entails the practice of some kind of violence, which will become more intense as the repression exerted against the people grows harsher. We will continue implementing and developing our policy, which is supported by all Chilean Communists, inside and outside the country, with the conviction that it contributes to the unfolding of the popular struggle, and to the unification and victory of all the opposition. This living force tends to unite us more closely in action. As the PCCh secretary general recently said, practice shows that the diverse methods of struggle do not contradict each other, but are complementary. The methods that turn out to be the most effective will depend on several objective factors, especially the will of the people. Most likely perhaps, the defeat of the dictatorship can be brought about by a good combination of methods of struggle, not simply peaceful or violent methods.

The national days of protest, and particularly the most recent one, seem to point the way for the possible ouster of the dictator, if only we strengthen the unity of all democratic forces for the struggle, with the increasing participation of the citizenry in protest events so that the regime can be overcome. The people are opening these prospects, and we must all join in order to make true the slogan, "Democracy Now." Every social and political sector supporting this slogan, the PCCh among them, is seeking a rapid democratic solution, not a long war, which could develop if we do not unite our forces and end the tyranny today. As we have said before, the only one who holds fast to the idea of a long war is Pinochet. We, on the contrary, want to bring down the dictatorship in the shortest possible time span, considering that there are conditions that are favorable for the attainment of this objective. If we can move forward to another stage of unity and struggle against the tyranny, it will not survive for long.

There are several proposals being made in opposition ranks intended to strengthen the unity against the dictatorship, such as signing a constitutional pact or agreement on the future of a democratic regime, or arriving at an agreement with the military without Pinochet. We Communists are open to participating in the implementation of these initiatives on the basis of a consensus.

We appreciate these and other ideas aiming at an agreement and at furthering the struggle for the return to democracy. Likewise, we appreciate the contribution to the cause of democracy made by all opposition parties. One of these contributions with high political significance has to do with the recognition of our party's rights and the solidarity expressed with all those who are persecuted by fascism, regardless of their party affiliation. The PCCh supports and will continue to support the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] of which it is a member. At the same time, just like the other members of the MDP, the PCCh favors understanding among all the opposition blocs, with no exemptions of any kind.

This is the document sent to the presidents or secretaries general of opposition parties by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile.

Santiago, September 1984

PCCH YOUTH ISSUES DOCUMENT ON STRUGGLE

PY181305 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Good evening, Chile; your attention, Chilean and Communist youths: As we previously announced, today we will release the document entitled "With Struggle and Unity, the People Shall Win." This document is the final report submitted during the plenary session recently held by the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] Youth. In its introduction, the document contains the following slogan: Let Us Promote the Rebellion of Youths to Help Defeat Fascism Now.

The document points out that the dictatorship will inevitably come to an end, because a vast majority of Chileans are waving the banners of freedom and democracy and demanding the termination of the Pinochet regime.

The Communist-sponsored policy of people's rebellion, the document explains, has turned into a policy for the masses, who have come to understand it and who have decided to implement it. The application of this policy has strengthened the people's morale and unity.

The report submitted by the PCCh Youth to the Central Committee plenary session praises the national PCCh conference which, despite the fact that it was held clandestinely under the permanent harassment of the regime, was an example of internal democracy. This was possible only because revolutionary unity and determination prevailed within the Communist Party as they have for the more than 60 years of struggle by the people.

The document also points out that Communist youths will positively respond to the appeal to continue strengthening the PCCh Youth, form the structural, ideological, and political standpoints, and to promote and strengthen its ties with the masses of youths by resolutely leading their struggle and by faithfully implementing the policy of people's rebellion upheld by the PCCh national conference.

The Central Committee of the PCCh Youth adds that it has striven and that it will continue to strive to strengthen the growing struggle of the working class and the unity of all the democratic forces, pointing out that the current circumstances are ripe to engage in stronger fighting.

Only through joint action and through a determined and direct struggle by all democratic, social, and political sectors will the Chilean people be able to overthrow the dictatorship and restore democracy.

The call for protest actions and the implementation of such protest actions have been the main factors that have caused the political picture to shift toward the people, the document adds. A vast majority of Chileans have adopted the policy of rebellion. They have come to understand that reason must be coupled with force and that this is the only path to freedom.

With the policy of people's rebellion, the youths have said: Enough! In its report, the Central Committee of the PCCh Youth says that youths have played a major role in the people's struggle. Thousands of youths have discharged their duties in the people's trenches; their joyful, combative, and daring attitude has significantly strengthened the struggle for freedom.

More than one generation of Chilean youths has lived under fascism, has suffered the merciless repression, and has endured the starvation and misery into which this regime has plunged us, the lack of prospects for the future, and the frustration arising from the lack of opportunity to develop their potential. It is not just be chance that young boys resolutely challenged the repressive forces during the protest actions by erecting barricades and by sponsoring rallies and marches. Hundreds of youths were injured by the murderers' bullets, and not just a few of them gave their lives during the struggle. Youths have joined the fight by the thousands.

The PCCh Youth have led the youth movement along the path of rebellion. We have assumed the patriotic right to join other forces in our demand that a single youth movement be created to determinedly move forward in the struggle for freedom.

The document also stresses the struggle for decent salaries, against the labor policy, and in favor of the 21 demands made by the National Workers Command. These demands express the aspirations cherished by the working class and the people, and they have strengthened the unity among young workers and clearly reflected their feelings. The document adds that the youth department of the National Union Coordinating Board has become the main spokesman for the working class and, as a factor of unity, has sought to create an organization of a broader scope at a higher level.

The document launches an appeal to struggle for the demands posed by the Mapuche youths [passage indistinct] emerges through every pore of the regime, and stresses that the naturally rebellious attitude of youths is in contradiction with the military scheme imposed by the dictatorship. This decade of tyranny has categorically proven that no youth can fail to be antifascist, the PCCh Youth Central Committee states.

The plenary session pointed out that currently the main task is the promotion of the general strike. The national stoppage must involve a confrontation that should be stronger than anything else thus far undertaken. It must be a categorical demonstration of the people's determination to restore democracy at any cost and by resorting to any means.

The National Workers Command, the document continues, has called for the strike, pointing out that it cannot be just another strike. It must not be an ordinary stoppage, but a great struggle marked by direct confrontation. Millions of Chileans must be mobilized. The strike must be long and the possibility that it may turn into an indefinite stoppage must be considered. All youths sectors can make their own contribution, beginning with the young workers themselves, who must coordinate the actions by the youth strike commands, undertake actions of solidarity, organize soup kitchens, and create resistance sites [cajas de resistencia].

Fascism, the document warns, will do everything in its power to defeat the national strike. It will use its entire repressive apparatus. In view of this, in addition to making sure that the strike will actually be observed, steps should be taken to determinedly counter the repressive forces with the resolute response of the forces of the people.

The document launches an appeal to create and join self-defense groups, to plan the seizure of factories, to protect union leaders and buildings, and to gather everything necessary for combat.

The document adds that students will be the workers' main allies. Schools, industries, and neighborhoods must be the bastions in the struggle against fascism during the national stoppage. And to counteract the wavering position of some, the staunchest elements of the working class and of the people must respond to the general stoppage, voicing their demands contained in the 21 points issued by the National Workers Command, understanding, as reported on 1 May, that our struggle does not seek any trifles; we want democracy now.

The stoppage will test the students' drive for rebellion and their capability, initiative, and heroism. We are sure, the document adds, that this will be the driving force that will pave the road for greater struggles, that will shorten the distance to the day of victory. [marching music]

The Democratic and Popular Youth Movement [MJDP] is the instrument for the unity and struggle of the youth with the people, as stated in the report presented to the plenum of the PCCh Youth Central Committee.

The struggle for unity of all the democratic forces is increasing every day. All the opposition forces have expressed their determination to struggle for democracy now, and not tomorrow. The fundamental contradiction is democracy or fascism. The people, in their tremendous wisdom, have demonstrated that unity can be achieved, because the real force lies with the people. Hunger and repression make no political difference. It is for this reason that Marxists and Christians march hand in hand behind the barricades, in the rallies, and in thousands of other types of struggle. Unity is forged by a concrete struggle.

The Popular and Democratic Movement is recognized by the people as the alliance of the most persistent parties in the struggle against fascism, because it represents the most sacred aspirations of the workers and of the people. In the youth movement sector, the document adds, the consensus to overthrow Pinochet and to establish democracy has been achieved through different initiatives. It is imperative to have a superior level of unity capable of breaking loose the tremendous potentials for struggle of the Chilean youth.

We appreciate what has been done so far, but we are convinced that we can and must progress much further in achieving the unity of all patriotic forces of the youth in one single front. Our initiative is to create a great people's movement, including the formation of a patriotic youth movement, which will include all political and social sectors, in keeping with the particular demands of each, with their tremendous force in the strugggle for democracy. This initiative is forcing its way through the different levels of society, throughout the fatherland, and it is turning into a clamor and demand for common action against the dictatorship.

The document adds that the cohesion of the MJDP facilitates the development of the unity process. The MJDP manifesto has been received with joy by various youth sectors, which stated that the MJDP must be an instrument for unity in the struggle of all youth sectors with the people.

The MJDP seeks to strengthen the unity of leftist youths, standard-bearers of Salvador Allende's legacy, which advocates the establishment of a united political organization of the opposition youth.

For the plenum of the PCCh Youth Central Committee, the MJDP is the strategic alliance of the youth forces that advocates the most advanced democracy and socialism, the sole guarantor of our real rights. We actively participated in its creation, and we will continue strengthening all its activities.

In this regard, the PCCh Youth calls for the creation of hundreds of MJDP committees in all factories, schools, and neighborhoods. The MJDP committees must foster the unity of all youths, of independent groups, of all those who will engage in all forms of struggle, either peaceful or violent, and of those who will participate in defense organizations, and it must promote the coordination of the basic social organizations. The unity of the democratic forces cannot be further postponed. [marching music]

The PCCh Youth, the document adds, has made its resolute decision to continue struggling for the dearest hopes of the young fellow citizens, up to the achievement of a democratic government capable of meeting the following demands: the right of life, freedom from repression, the prevention of the repetition of the aberrations, crimes, and tortures we have endured, so that material living conditions will be fulfilled; the right to work and to have housing; the end of the disgraceful layoffs; minimum wages and employment for youth; the attainment of bread, shelter, and clothing; the right to education; the end of commercial education; integral education; the opening of the doors of education to the best youths, with no political or economic differences; the right to unionize freely, so that each youth may have the right to participate in mass organizations without the fear of being persecuted; the right to elect and be elected; the right of a youth's life; the right to fully develop cultural, sports, artistic, and recreational activities; the right to live in the country; the end of the practice provoking the disintegration of families, with banishment to distant places, so that our youths will never again suffer the consequences of exile; the undeniable right to contribute with their country and people. The achievement of these proposals, the document states, will be possible to the extent in which all democratic youth forces, in a great patriotic gesture, close ranks around these demands and have a common plan of action to overthrow Pinochet. [marching music]

The plenum of the PCCh Youth is also studying the current international situation, particulary the Latin American reality, and the struggle for peace, and adds that this is the time to raise very high the flag of peace. The document calls for the creation of a great youth movement for peace that will include the various youth organizations in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for their freedom.

Regarding the 12th world youth and students festival to be held in Moscow in 1985, the document of the young Chilean Communists stresses this event of international importance, and adds that it is working to include in this festival the Chilean youth movement group. The youth movement adheres to the slogan: For Anti-Imerialist Solidarity, for Peace and Friendship, and states: We will be in Moscow.

Stressing the fact that the festival will be held on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the youth movement recognizes the Soviet Union as a bastion of world peace, and the principal ally of the peoples struggling for their freedom. The youth movement adds that 1985 is the international youth year, as acclaimed by the United Nations. In this regard, the youth movement expresses its concern over the danger of a nuclear war, and states that the youth are much more interested in achieving a future without this threat against mankind. The youth movement proposes the eradication of fascism from Chile as an important contribution in the struggle for world peace.

The document sends greetings to Soviet Leninist komsomols and to the youth of socialist countries, standard-bearers of our dearest aspirations. It also appreciates the contribution of Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU secretary general [as heard], to the struggle for peace throughout the world. [marching music]

Under the subhead "Communist Youth in Their Combat Posts," the document mentions the tasks that are to be carried out today, a challenge that must be faced with intelligence, and one fully engaging our revolutionary sentiments. The plenum noted the work being done by the Communist Youth, their contribution to the unfolding of the policy of popular rebellion, and underscored the fact that the Communist Youth are the first ones to follow the party line in the struggle, displaying heroic resolve through daring actions and participation in the organization of the masses in their confrontation with the repressors.

The document goes on to say that the Communists constitute an indestructible force, and many have been disappointed in trying vainly to destroy us. They will never succeed because we have roots which run deep within the people. We are like the Andes Mountains. The Chilean Communist Youth organization has spread throughout the country, from Aricas to Punta Arenas. There is no corner of the country where we are not present, but we still need to grow, both in quantity and quality. We need to have more sway and show more combativeness among the youth masses, as well as grow in prestige and leadership. This is the challenge posed by the Pablo Neruda Growth and Emulation Movement, notes the document of the Communist Youth. We open the doors to all the youth who seek a place in the battle, because just as one cannot be young without being antifascist, one cannot be young without being an audacious, solidary, and happy rebel. [marching music]

The document to the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth of Chile calls on the members of the Armed Forces, on the young soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers not to fire their arms against the people, not to accept the National Intelligence Center within their ranks, not to continue to be an instrument of repression at the service of the regime, and not to support with their action the implementation of the terrorist law dictated by Pinochet. Such behavior would represent an important advancement, says the document, but for the Armed Forces to recover their prestige and their lost honor they will have to side with the struggle of the people, assist in ending the dictatorship of Pinochet, and support a provisional government. The Armed Forces must listen to the people, and to this effect, our party notes that the upcoming events will serve to show whether the men in uniform are in favor of a reasonable solution, or whether they will continue dooming themselves along with Pinochet. Regardless of their choice, the people will win.

Lastly, the document to the plenum of the Communist Youth calls on the Chilean youth, workers, peasants, students, shantytown dwellers, and the thousands of youth who are in exile to move forward in the struggle. The fatherland demands our greatest sacrifice, and we are certain that what we have stated reflects the sentiments of all those who long for a free country. Only the struggle in unity will assure our victory.

Long live our beloved Communist Party of Chile. Long live the unity of the workers and students. Long live the popular democratic youth movement. Long live the Communist Youth organizations of Chile. With reason and strength, we will win.

This is a summary of the document entitled "With Struggle and Unity, the People Shall Win," which was delivered at the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth of Chile held in the interior of the country. [marching music]

POLICE DISRUPT RELIGIOUS PROCESSION FOR MISSING

PY182125 Paris AFP in Spanish 0342 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Carabineros today hurled tear gas bombs at a religious procession on its way to the Lourdes shrine to pray for a young shantytown dweller who has been missing for 44 days. Radio Chilena of the Catholic Church reported that approximately 100 faithful, led by Salesian priest Hugo Trasburgo, were carrying a cross and signs asking for the life of Juan Antonio Aguirre Ballesteros, who disappeared on 4 September after having been arrested by the police. Church sources indicated that some of the members of the procession were struck with police nightsticks.

At the shrine the pilgrims formally promised to continue looking for Aguirre Ballesteros and to find out what happened to him during the 44 days following his arrest. The only available information has come from other prisoners who said that the youth died while being tortured.

Santiago Vicar General Msgr Cristian Precht said at the religious ceremony that there has been violence and depression in the country. For his part, Ignacio Gutierrez, head of the Vicariate of Solidarity, made a passionate call for national awareness and stated: We will find him, and we will find him [Aguirre Ballesteros].

FOUR TERRORISTS DETAINED IN HOUSE RAIDS

PY222006 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The security forces have conducted three raids and arrested four persons involved in subversive actions. These persons are Francisco Ismael Pena Riveros, Lidia del Carmen Castro (Urra), Francisco Jara Velazquez, and Fernando Antonio (Larena) Sequel.

The first action took place at the house located at 6358 Vasco de Gama Street, where there was an underground hideout similar to the ones used by the Tupamaros. [Uruguayan guerrilla organization] This discovery is the first of its kind in Chilean territory. A 45-kg gas bottle containing 45 kg of explosive material and 20 kg of lead balls in grease was also found in the house. The reports gathered by the security personnel indicate that the hideout was to be used as a jail, and the preliminary reports indicate that it was to be used to hide a foreign journalist who was to be kidnapped.

Francisco Ismael Pena Riveros, a primary school teacher and a member of the logistic team of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, was detained in the house located at the intersection of La Marina Street and Gran Avenida on 19 October. Lidia del Carmen Castro (Urra), an English and philosophy teacher, was also detained at the same time. Castro (Urra) is married to Sergio Cornejo Romero, who is reportedly in England. The couple lived in the house located on Vasco de Gama Street where the underground hideout and the extensive arsenal were found.

Fernando Antonio (Larena) Seguel was seriously wounded on 19 October at 2355 during a shoot-out with police at 926 Santa Elisa Street in Santa Rosa. (Larena) Seguel had an identity card under the name of Boris Eduardo Trujillo Martinez, a pistol, and a hand grenade. Charts and documents on the latest attacks in Santiago and reports on possible new subversive actions, including attacks against the news media, particularly radios and news agencies, were found in his domicile.

The house located at 5178 La Florida Avenue in (Los Chopigues) was raided at daybreak on 21 October. During the raid, police found wigs, (?tire bursters), detonators, homemade grenades, and a large number of explosive devices, including spilled gelatin that could have exploded at any time.

The National Intelligence Center has reported that it is investigating the links between the detainees, who will be put at the disposal of the courts within the term established by the law.

PUNTA ARENAS BLACKED OUT BY 'EXTREMISTS'

PY221826 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Unidentified individuals blacked out the city of Punta Arenas early this morning. Further information is provided by our branch office in Punta Arenas.

[Begin report] A large section of the city of Punta Arenas was blacked out early this morning after unidentified individuals broke the padlocks that safeguarded two power stations and switched off the electrical connection. These actions took place this morning at 0030 in a completely synchronized manner in two different locations far from each other.

The stations are located at the intersection of (Armando Sangueza) and Republica Streets and Centeno and (Baigorria) Streets, respectively, both near downtown Punta Arenas.

These actions, perpetrated by presumed extremists, blacked out some sections in downtown Punta Arenas and its southern districts. They silenced a couple of radio stations by cutting off their power. The (Pratts) district and neighboring sections were also blacked out. [end report]

FIREARMS STOLEN FROM SANTIAGO GUN SHOP

PY201309 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] The workshop of the Armun gun shop has been attacked in the San Miguel neighborhood. The emergency zone command of the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province has released a communique with a report on the attack. It reports to the citizenry that the Armun gun shop located at 177 (Fernan de Salvano) Street in San Miguel neighborhood, was attacked yesterday, Friday, between 1700 and 1730. Firearms were stolen and the attackers, apparently members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, left pamphlets of that terrorist organization in the shop. More details will be released to the public when they are obtained.

The emergency zone command of the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province concludes by stating that the forces of order and the officials have taken all measures to safeguard public order, which will not be disturbed by subversive groups.

PDC LEADER REPORTEDLY DIES FROM CNI TORTURE

PY222027 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0040 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 19 Oct (EFE) -- The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] today denounced the death of Mario Fernandez Lopez, one of its leaders, who died after being detained and taken to a station of the National Intelligence Center [CNI], the political police. According to the PDC report, Fernandez died in Ovalle, 400 km north of Santiago, the day after being arrested and taken to a CNI station by four armed persons in CNI uniforms.

The CNI men raided Fernandez' house, accused him of having explosives, and detained him. The report says that Fernandez was arrested on 17 October and taken to a CNI station in La Serena, 450 km north of Santiago, where on the night of 18 October the CNI had to request an ambulance to take him to a hospital. At the hospital, he was found to be suffering from internal bleeding and cigarette burns. Fernandez underwent an emergency operation, but he died on the operating table.

After Fernandez' detention, a habeas corpus petition was presented in his favor, but it was denied because the judge claimed that Fernandez had been legally detained by order of a major. When presenting the case, PDC President Gabriel Valdes denounced torture as one of the practices used against political dissidents. He also demanded an end to torture, the dissolution of the CNI, and a thorough investigation into the case in order to establish what happened and who was responsible.

Afterward, the CNI released a communique accusing Fernandez of terrorist actions and of possessing 20 ammonia gelatin cartridges, hunting ammunition, and instructions from the Communist Party.

The Chilean political police said that Fernandez was detained after being denounced by his sister Nelly Ester Fernandez Lopez, who accused her brother of inducing her son Gustavo Humberto Ossandon Fernandez to engage in terrorist activity.

The CNI alleges that Fernandez suffered from low blood pressure, for which he was hospitalized, and that he died during an operation.

COMMENTARY BLAMES COMMUNISTS FOR RECENT ATTACKS

PY191930 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "A Basic Form of Aggression"]

[Text] In a letter addressed to political leaders a few days ago, the Communists made it quite clear that they advocate every form of struggle, be it peaceful or violent. So that no one could deceive himself about the true intentions stated in the Communist letter, the Communists unleashed violence on 18 October by destroying more than six high tension towers, destroying private property, erecting the usual barricades, and engaging in similar acts of violence.

In a speech delivered to mark the anniversary of the National Women's Secretariat, President Pinochet said: We are undergoing a Marxist aggression on all fronts. The most notorious Marxist tactic is perhaps infiltration in traditional democratic parties, as was the case of Cuba and Nicaragua, just to mention the most notorious cases.

Those democrats who believed in communism were [word indistinct] but communists stayed in power, showing no respect for either people or their rights. Communists do not hesitate to tell brazen lies, as they did in the recent letter addressed to political leaders, to win the goodwill or the complicity of democratic sectors. In this letter, the Communists contend that the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] reportedly advocated the use of violence in a statement published by LA NACION on 11 June 1977. Yet neither on 11 June nor on any other day of June 1977 did LA NACION publish any article which would substantiate this assertion.

The PDC, which was the target of this communist lie, has not responded accordingly. Through its silence, the PDC is perhaps seeking to pave the way for another pact of intent since it seems as though the PDC members did not learn anything in 1970.

Chilean Communists, who are well trained in communist techniques and operations, are convinced that by attacking on all fronts they will be able to break the resistance of the Chilean people, who have given tangible proof that they do not want and do not tolerate communism. The Chilean people are aware that communism is basically a form of regression. On the anniversary of the National Women's Secretariat, President Pinochet aptly said: We are undergoing a Marxist aggression on all fronts.

To adequately understand this situation, one must be aware of what this totalitarian ideology means. We believe that Marxism is basically neither an ideology nor a philosophy. Soviet communism is a form of aggression, a brutal onslaught inspired by violence just as the manifesto issued by Marx declared in 1848. If we view Marxism as a an unacceptable philosophy, we could solve the problem by denying it political rights, but if we consider it as a basic form of aggression, then we must organize to counter this aggression. Communist tacts are well known: lies, deceit, infiltration of democratic institutions, leadership in human rights organizations, as well as being masters at violating these rights. Yet there are politicians who either for selfish reasons or through naivete have tolerated or encouraged communism.

OFFICIAL SCORES INTERNATIONAL PRESS CAMPAIGN

PY180155 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Statement by Presidential Under Secretary for Information and Culture Anibal Fernandez at Government House in Asuncion on 17 October -- recorded]

[Excerpts] There is a vile international campaign under way. This campaign is also encouraged by certain local sectors, actions which deserve our wholehearted repudiation. As has been said before: We will resolve our problems at home using Paraguayan people, Paraguayan criteria, and Paraguayan approaches. Therefore, all those news reports and publications which try to distort our true situation do little for those who encourage them from inside our country and less still for those who in such a slanderous, insolent, and vile manner fabricate them abroad. We have several more or less recent examples of this campaign. A few years ago a gentleman by the name of (Gonzalez Mata) came down here and went so far as to invent out of the blue an interview with the president of the nation. The same happened not too long ago with the magazine LA SEMANA [published in Buenos Aires]. A short time ago a journalist came from the United States on behalf of THE NEW YORK TIMES and he wrote several [as heard] truly senseless articles whose only purpose is to undermine the nation's prestige. Paraguay is not the way it is depicted in Argentine, European, and U.S. newspapers and magazines. Their people come down here and get the best treatment from us, nevertheless Mr Vinocur [THE NEW YORK TIMES Paris bureau chief who wrote an article entitled "A Republic of Fear"] for example, wrote an outrageous tale which could only come out of the feverish mind of a journalist who claims to be a man of goodwill while making it obvious that the 30 silver pieces of Judas Iscariot were taken into account. Thank you.

FRG DEPUTY COMMENTS ON VISIT, RIGHTS ISSUE

PY222156 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 17 Oct 84 p 12

[Text] FRG Social Democratic Party Deputies Hans Ulrich Klose, Horst Jungmann, Wilfred Pfnerr, and Klaus Hennigrosen met with the press for approximately 30 minutes at the conclusion of their 48-hour visit to our country. Deputy Klose was the spokesman of the FRG delegation and answered questions from the press. This is a report on portions of the press conference:

[Question] You talked about Argentina, a country where democracy again prevails, and Uruguay, a country on the eve of returning to democracy. What is your opinion of Paraguay?

[Answer] It is certainly a country with a system of government that does not correspond to the democratic ideals of Western Europe.

[Question] In Brazil, Willy Brandt has also been accused of the same thing by the newspaper PATRIA. What is your opinion?

[Answer] There are also in Germany newspapers that make this type of accusation. These are fascist newspapers, and they justify their fascist position by writing this kind of thing.

[Question] What is your impression of our country with regard to politics in general?

[Answer] We believe that there are very intelligent and capable people here. We feel that these forces can contribute to the development of the country.

[Question] Have you received concrete accusations of human rights violations?

[Answer] We had already received concrete accusations in Germany. We mentioned these accusations during our meetings here, and we have been promised a direct answer here or through our embassy.

[Question] Have you asked for an explanation or made any contacts with officials of the newspaper PATRIA, demanding an explanation of the allegation that Willy Brandt spied for the USSR during World War II?

[Answer] We base our opinion on the fact that PATRIA is not just any newspaper but the official newspaper of the Colorado Party. This is why we thought that the appropriate thing was to go to the president of the Colorado Party Juan Ramon Chaves, who said that the newspaper's opinion is not the opinion of the party or the government. It would have been a bit difficult to contact the people directly responsible for the article, especially considering that the article is not well based and knowing that Willy Brandt's cabinet chief is here with us, a man who could have been asked directly about these alleged accusations.

[Question] In what capacity are you visiting the country?

[Answer] We are here representing the Social Democratic bloc and the Bundestag. We are going to write a report on our visit. I believe that the most important conclusion of our visit is that we will be able to maintain contact. We had the impression that many people lived isolated here. We want them to know that they are not alone.

WORKERS IN EXILE RELEASE COMMUNIQUE, VOW STRUGGLE

PY222125 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] The Confederation of Paraguayan Workers in Exile has released a communique protesting "the violation of constitutional, political, and social rights, the use of force, the arrest of prominent citizens, the eviction of over 100 peasants from their land, and the banishment of thousands of peasants." The communique rejects the curfew imposed throughout the country from 1900 to 0700 [as published], and the prohibition of free movement. The communique adds: "In view of the methods used by Alfredo Stroessner's regime, the confederation expresses its repudiation of these methods and its willingness to carry out a struggle so that freedom and democracy will soon again prevail in Paraguay."

PATRIA SEES U.S. INTERVENTION IN LEGAL CASE

PY210105 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 20 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Accidentally we became aware of a matter that must be carefully studied in order to establish its lawfulness, which seems truly dubious, and, in any case, to determine the appropriate action. Regarding the legal action against a lawyer who became well known for the cases he represents, all of them involving defense of human rights, and for his frequent contacts with the Committee of Churches, a sensitive matter has become a matter of public knowledge. It will now require a legal solution, in case the law may not provide for this, or the appropriate intervention of the state prosecutor, if it only involves a matter which has been overlooked. According to a press report, a U.S. Embassy official was present at the hearing of the defendant, the above-mentioned lawyer. The U.S. Embassy official is attributed to have said that the legal case "concerns" his country. According to the same press report, the presence of the U.S. diplomat at the court was of an official nature. He reportedly said: "I am here in an official capacity."

According to the same source, when asked about the cause for that "concern," the U.S. official revealed that "Dr Alegre has received support from U.S. foundations, some of which have close ties with the U.S. Government, so this is one of the main reasons for which we are interested in the case."

The clearness of his statement and its unmistakably interventionist posture is evident, considering that it concerns a legal matter, which is regularly heard at Paraguayan courts, within the constitutional and legal standards that rule the state of law in our country. There is nothing to object to in this case, since the defendant is being judged by the appropriate judge, has all means of defense at his disposition, and the violation of which he is accused is included in a law established before the events had taken place. But this is not the question; considering that pressure, greater or lesser, direct or indirect, is being exerted in a case of exclusive Paraguayan jurisdiction, it may seem worrisome due to the difference of power between our country and the greatest nuclear force in the world, a difference which does not even allow us to imagine a hypothetical inverse situation. Even more serious is the direct and concrete reference to the support of U.S. foundations to the defendant, which the diplomat mentioned without hesitation.

The last part of Article 118 of the Constitution is definite regarding the political parties which find themselves in a similar situation. After prohibiting subordination to or alliance "with similar organizations in other countries," it prohibits receiving subsidies or directives from abroad." Regarding the press and freedom of expression, the constitutional law is just as strict. Article 74 says: "No person or newspaper publishing company, nor any radio or television station, may receive public or private assistance funds from abroad without the approval of the government." These cases are different from the one that concerns us, but they point out a general trend, and by following this trend, we find a dramatic possibility for this case in Article 34, which foresees the loss of citizenship of Paraguayans for "accepting an intelligence, security, or defense function from a foreign government without the authorization of the executive branch; or for receiving a subsidy or a pension that implies submission to that government."

The interest in this case is justified by the official character the U.S. diplomat gave to his presence at the court hearing of the abovementioned lawyer and because he has an official interest in the personal situation of the defendant who has "received the support of U.S. foundations, some of which have very close ties with the U.S. Government." This aspect becomes more serious because when the U.S. diplomat was asked if the interest shown was due to a "recommendation from Mr Reagan's administration or just from the U.S. ambassador in Paraguay," he answered in a way that unmistakably demands the literal interpretation of his words: "The ambassador is the representative of President Reagan, therefore we are here in an official capacity."

After all, this gives a new perspective to the case of the prosecuted, because, as far as we know, the accusation which the diplomatic official has "officially" disclosed to the press does not appear among those made against the accused. The daily, ULTIMA HORA, which published an interview with the diplomat given at the Justice Palace, reports: "This involves Mr Alex Lee." With this, we have complied with our job by presenting the case, transcribing the statements that are its substance, and by recalling the constitutional rules which might worsen instead of improve the case of the defendant, a case which cannot be overlooked, and which we had not taken into consideration before.

GROUP OF INDUSTRIALISTS DEPARTS FOR USSR VISIT

PY231255 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] A group of 20 Peruvian industrialists have departed for the USSR to promote the export of Peruvian non traditional products, particularly textiles, fish, and metal and mechanical products.

ECONOMY MINISTER COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBT ISSUE

PY231650 Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Out of a total budget of over $311 million, Peru will use $222 million to pay for its foreign debt next year, according to the 1985 budget plan. After meeting with the Congressional Budget Committee, Economy Minister Jose Benavides Munoz today said that studies for this are being carried out. Minister Benavides said that no traumatic economic measures, such as currency devaluation or fuel price increases, will be adopted, as announced by the opposition, which claims this will be the government's way out to cover the 1984 budget deficit which, next December, will surpass 8 percent of the GDP.

Benavides denied that the IMF has exerted pressure to set the price of gasoline in dollars to overcome the deficit. He said, however, that these were proposals and suggestions, "and we have to adopt the most appropriate ones for the country, according to our current situation..." The minister denied the existence of any difficulties with the IMF; on the contrary, there is a permanent dialogue and there will always be a need for personal contact, he said. The economy minister permanently holds meetings with IMF officials, who wish to reduce the fiscal deficit to 4.1 percent of the GDP. "But we can reach an agreement with them for 6.5 percent," said Benavides. All possibilities must be considered in order to cover the deficit, the minister said, including taxation measures, "although we are always very concerned with the impact on society."

MARXIST FRONT CALLS FOR ANTI-IMPERIALIST REGIME

PY222108 Paris AFP in Spanish 1046 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 19 Oct (AFP) -- The Marxist Front of the United Left has called on the Peruvian people to forge at the April elections a democratic, popular, and anti-imperialist government in Peru capable of building a planned economy and of restructuring the foreign debt with a selective moratorium. The document, published by the Moscow weekly, UNITY, is apparently the electoral platform of that front, which has become the second electoral force in this nation of 19 million. One thing that calls attention is that the document is not signed by its presidential candidate, Alfonso Barrantes, the current mayor of Lima. Signed by the head of the Communist Party, Jorge del Prado, the document calls on all those seeking change, democracy, justice, and peace for a great historical march toward a new society. A few days ago, Del Prado resigned from running for the first vice presidency as second to Barrantes. The document extensively discusses the economic crisis affecting Peru, favors relations with the Catholic Church, discusses the Armed Forces with caution, justifies terrorism, criticizes its main electoral adversary, the Peruvian Apriat Party, and charges the right with being responsible for the nation's current problems. It also calls on the Christian Democrats and independents to march under the banner of the United Left with the objective of building a new Peru.

POLL SHOWS COLORADOS NARROWLY LEADING BROAD FRONT

PY191955 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] A poll by El Espectador shows that the Colorado Party is again ahead of the others. However, it is just 0.23 percent ahead of the Broad Front.

Of 450 persons surveyed in the sixth of the large regions into which Montevideo is divided, 131 persons will vote for the Colorado Party, 130 for the Broad Front, 108 for the National Party, 9 for the Civic Union, 71 are undecided, and I will give a blank vote.

Within the Colorado, 82.44 percent will vote for Sanguinetti, 12.97 percent for Pacheco, and 6 percent still have not made up their minds.

Within the Broad Front, 37.69 percent have not made up their minds; 21.53 percent said that they would vote for the Progressive Democracy [Democracia Avanzada]; 20 percent for the Socialist Party; 9.23 percent for the 99 list; 6.92 for the Christian Democratic Party; and 4.61 for the Independent Democratic Left [Izguierda Democratica Independiente].

Within the National Party, Zumaran has 90.74 percent of the votes; 5.55 percent have not made up their minds; 12.67 percent favor Ortiz; and 0.92 percent favor Paysse.

El Espectador surveyed 251 women and 199 men, of which 13 were professionals, 171 employees, 31 tradesmen, 29 students, one policeman, 99 housewives, six unemployed, 63 pensioneers and retirees, and 37 with other occupations.

This survey shows that the Colorado Party support has increased by 4 percent, and the National Party support has increased by 1.33 percent from the second to the third week. The Broad Front support decreased by 2.77 percent, the Civic Union support also decreased by 1.33 percent, and the undecided persons decreased by 2 percent.

However, comparing the 300 opinions of the previous poll with these 450 opinions, the differences show that the National Party was the one which obtained a larger increase, with 12.33 percent, and then the Colorado Party with 0.77 percent. The Broad Front decreased by 0.12 percent, and the undecided decreased by 0.89 percent.

POLL SHOWS 70 PERCENT OPPOSE GENERAL AMNESTY LAW

PY171828 Paris AFP in Spanish 1509 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 17 Oct (AFP) -- According to a Gallup Poll that was published today in Montevideo, 70 percent of Montevideo's citizens, most of them from the low-income sectors, oppose the idea of granting a general, unrestricted amnesty to so-called Uruguayan political prisoners. According to the survey, the same percentage believes that the crimes carried out by those who will presumably benefit from this unrestricted amnesty law, some of whom were members of the active cadres of the Tupamaros guerrilla group, should be differentiated. But the young and the left, in particular, have expressed their support of the eventual enforcement of an unrestricted amnesty law, while women have expressed their opposition to the idea.

The issue of whether a general amnesty law should be enforced or not is part of the November presidential election campaign. Moreover, the leftist Broad Front and the traditional Blanco Party believe that the enforcement of a general amnesty is necessary to restore a respect for human rights in Uruguay.

ELECTION OFFICIALS FACE SANCTIONS FOR ABSENTEEISM

PY231720 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Reliable sources today reported that public servants who refuse to work as members of the commissions that will operate the balloting sites in the November general elections will be sanctioned with a fine equal to a month's salary. According to the sources, the electoral court will supervise the commission members' attendance. Late arrivals will also be punished with a fine equal to a month's salary. It was pointed out that some 70,000 specially trained public servants will be mobilized during the elections.

TUPAMARO LEADER URGES FIGHTERS TO SUPPORT PROCESS

PY222048 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Raul Sendic, former leader of the Tupamaro movement, has called upon his former fellow fighters from Libertad Prison to work for the pacification and redemocratization of Uruguay. This was disclosed at noon today to the U.S. press agency UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL by Raul Sendic's brother, Victoriano Sendic, who also confirmed this information to El Espectador, Radio Sport, and Cadena de Oro.

The UPI report, datelined Montevideo, that was sent to New York at noon today to be disseminated to the rest of the world states: The former leader of the National Liberation Guerrilla Movement, Tupamaros, Raul Sendic, has called upon his former fellow fighters from prison to work for the pacification and redemocratization of Uruguay.

According to the UPI report, Victoriano said that Raul believes that his fellow fighters should join the Uruguayan political struggle since he believes there are possibilities that the demands upheld by the National Liberation Guerrilla Movement, when it chose to resort to arms, will be fulfilled since there are political parties that, to a certain extent, uphold the same demands.

The spokesman of the former Tupamaro leader said that he had seen his brother in the high security prison on Friday and that Raul had asked him to disclose this message to his former fellow fighters and all those who wish to listen to it. Victoriano Sendic stated that the former members of the National Liberation Guerrilla Movement are somewhat divided now, but that Raul urges them to join and support the pacification and redemocratization process from within the political parties that uphold the principles for which they have struggled. He added that Raul had not voiced his support for any particular political party. Victoriano said that he was just acting as a spokesman to disclose a stance which Raul had adopted in prison and asked to be made public. When we learned of this report, Radio El Espectador contacted Raul Sendic's brother, Victoriano, who confirmed it.

EXILED FORMER SENATOR RETURNS TO MONTEVIDEO

PY202030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0213 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 19 Oct (EFE) -- A former Senator of the Communist Party of Uruguay, Enrique Rodriguez, today returned to Montevideo after an exile of 11 years in Eastern European countries. Rodriquez arrived at Carrasco International Airport accompanied by singer Hector Numas Morae, who has also been living in exile. Thousands of followers of Rodriguez and militants of the leftist coalition Broad Front organized a caravan of automobiles to celebrate the event. Rodriguez was welcomed by the Executive Broad of the Broad Front, the coalition which also includes the Communist Party of Uruguay.

HERRERA URGES CONTADORA PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT

PA200455 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Report by Ernesto Vega]

[Excerpt] Former Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins held a press conference today to talk to the press regarding the Central American situation. Dr Herrera Campins gave the reporters a copy of a letter that has been sent to the four presidents that form the Contadora Group. Copies of the letter were also sent to the presidents of the United States, Cuba, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, and to the coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. In his letter Herrera Campins suggests a presidential summit of the Contadora Group countries and suggests that the meeting be held in Managua, the nerve center.

BOLIVIAN COUPISTS LEAVE EMBASSY FOR SPAIN

PA181532 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul announced yesterday, Tuesday, that the five Bolivian officers who had been staying in the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz, Bolivia, have left for Spain via Lima. These Bolivian police and army officers had requested Venezuela's protection after participating in the coup attempt on 30 June 1984. The group was accompanied to the airport in La Paz by the Venezuelan and Spanish ambassadors in Bolivia.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES AIR FORCE DRUG TRAFFICKING

PA182033 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 11 Oct 84 p 19

[Communique issued by the Venezuelan Defense Ministry on 11 October in Caracas]

[Text] In view of reports published in various national publications on alleged drug trafficking involving Venezuelan Air Force planes, which was discovered by officers of that service, the Defense Ministry reports to the people that these reports are totally and absolutely false. The Venezuelan Air Force has established strict security procedures and systems to avoid any possibility that its planes might be surreptitiously used for drug trafficking.

As a corollary to the above, the citizenry is advised that at 1700 on 17 September 1984, several individuals not connected with the Armed Forces tried to introduce a package containing narcotics into Air Transport Group No 6, El Libertador Air Base, in Palo Negro, Aragua State. The package was to be sent abroad, but it was detected in a timely fashion by the unit's security personnel. The case was immediately turned over to the Judicial Technical Police to take the appropriate legal procedures in accordance with what is established in the new Organic Law on narcotics and psychotropic substances.

[Signed] The Defense Ministry

NO CHANGE IN PRICE OF EXPORTED PETROLEUM

FL232120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2015 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico will maintain its international petroleum prices and will only reduce its export volume to overcome imbalances in the world market during the upcoming weeks. In reporting this, the Secretariat of Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industries (SEMIP), said the Mexican delegation, which participated in consultative meetings with Egypt and six OPEC member countries, proposed appropriate solutions to the problems.

The Secretariat pointed out that by reducing exports, Mexico is helping to avoid economic problems for itself and for the international community because a drop in crude prices could cause serious imbalances. It added that due to the high correlation between the flow of currency into exporting countries and their ability to pay foreign debt obligations and buy foreign goods, a drop in prices could cause the world economy to go out of control.

JANUARY-MAY PETROLEUM EXPORT FIGURES RELEASED

FL201720 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Between January and May 1984, Mexico exported 238,623,000 barrels of petroleum, which brought in $6,379,512,000, according to data provided by the Secretariat of Planning and Budget [SPP]. The United States, which is the main buyer of Mexican petroleum, bought 117,454,000 barrels for $3,105,595,000. Spain was the second largest buyer, importing 27,196,000 barrels of crude for $716,690,000. Japan bought 25,533,000 barrels for $726 million.

Britain and France imported 15 and 13 million barrels respectively, with Britain paying $403 million and France $356 million. Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Panama bought 922,000 barrels for $165,148,000. The SPP indicated that importing countries preferred light Maya crude, buying 138,212,000 barrels for $3.467 billion. They bought 100,411,000 barrels of Isthmus crude for $911,915,000.

SATELLITES TO BE USED FOR RURAL TV, TELEPHONES

PA221642 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 20 Oct 84 p 15

[Text] Many Mexicans living in isolated rural areas have never seen a television or talked by telephone, a situation that the government intends to change with the launching of two satellites next year. Mexico has earmarked $140 million to purchase two telecommunications satellites from the Hughes Aircraft Co. Scheduled to be launched into orbit by the space shuttle "Challenger" from Cape Canaveral in April and September 1985, the satellites should extend telephone and television to more than 18 million residents of rural Mexico who are now unable to receive such service.

"The satellites will basically be used to prevent the division of Mexico into first and second classes," said Miguel Eduardo Sanchez Ruiz, special projects director in the Communications and Transportation Secretariat. Sanchez Ruiz was referring to the stark differences in lifestyles between rural and urban Mexicans. While residents of Mexico City and other larger cities live in the age of global communications with computers and cable television, many peasants live in isolation much as their ancestors did, with slow-moving buses as their only link with the outside world.

The satellite project, called "Morelos" after 1810 independence hero Jose Maria Morelos, will vastly improve and speed up telegraph, telephone, and telex communications across the country, Sanchez Ruiz said in an interview. "They (the satellites) will support educational television and rural telephone service for Mexicans," Sanchez Ruiz said. The satellites will extend telephone service to 13,000 small settlements with a total population of about 18 million. About 30 million Mexicans live in the country's rural areas. Traditionally, microwave towers have been used for telecommunications including telephone service, although it used satellites in 1968 to transmit the Mexico City Olympic Games to sports fans around the world. Sistema Morelos has been entirely financed by the Mexican Government, despite the severe economic crisis, said Sanchez Ruiz. The government has given the $140-million project high priority among its infrastructure projects, the official said. He denied reports that Mexico's most powerful private communications company, Televisa, single-handedly financed Sistema Morelos, saying the Mexican Government rejected an offer by the firm to fund the program. "Televisa may rent the service like anyother client," he said.

Mexico will be one of the first Latin American countries to have two telecommunications satellites functioning in 1985. Brazil will be the first with one satellite scheduled to be launched in February and the second in June of 1985. Sanchez Ruiz said the government has already signed 184 national contracts for use of the satellites and he predicted the number of clients will soar to as high as 300. In 1968, Mexico put into operation its first linking station with Intelsat, Tulancingo I, 51 miles northeast of the capital, allowing it to improve communications with America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. In 1980, a second ground station, Tulancingo II, began working, beamed at a new Intelsat satellite for transatlantic communications. A third station is currently being installed to receive Intelsat transmissions from across the Pacific.

PSUM DECRIES U.S. PRESSURE ON CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA191832 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 14 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] The Mexican Government has taken a serious step backward by accepting in practice the U.S. viewpoint that it is necessary to amend principles contained in the Contradora Group peace document. This new attitude is apparently the result of pressure exerted by Secretary of State George Shultz during his recent meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid.

In making the above statement, Eduardo Montes, a member of the Political Commission of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] Central Committee, voiced his party's concern that this attitude could threaten freedom of action in implementing the country's foreign policy. Our foreign policy is the only matter that has really been supported by most Mexicans, "except for businessmen and the National Action Party."

Meanwhile, Marcos Leonel Posadas, who is in charge of the PSUM Commission for International Studies, maintained that the Mexican Government is obliged to defend all the principles in the so-called Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America because the country must support the work and diplomatic efforts carried out over past months not only by Mexico, but also by representatives of countries directly involved in the regional conflict.

The PSUM official insisted that the stand of the United States, which at the last minute expressed reservations about the document, together with its allies, is nothing more than a clear attempt to delay the signing of an agreement and in turn to delay even further the achievement of a negotiated and peaceful solution to the Central American problem.

MORE SENIOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS APPOINTED

PA222158 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 22 Oct 84 p 2

[Report by Franklin Castrellon]

[Excerpt] Ten new directors and managers of independent and semi-independent government agencies will take office this morning at the Presidency of the Republic, while three others will be confirmed in their positions by Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Bruno Garisto, former director of the Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Institute, IMA, will head the Agricultural Development Bank. Rolando Guillen, president of the Agronomy Engineers Association, will be manager of IMA. Ramon Arosemena will be director of the National Culture Institute. He is a graduate of the University of Panama and studied at Lima, Peru's San Marcos'University. Miguel Montiel will be the deputy director.

Roberto Gonzalez Revilla has been appointed director of the Civil Aeronautics Board. He is a graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology and the Wharton School of Economics. Germinal Sarasqueta will be his deputy director. Jorge Estenoz, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, is the new general manager of the National Casinos. Jaime Simons, formerly manager of the National Casinos, will be general manager of the National Mortgage Bank.

Erain Zanetti Pinilla, business administrator and graduate of the Western College of Business, will be general manager of the La Victoria Sugar Corporation. Jose M. Barria was confirmed as the administrator of the La Victoria Sugar Refinery. Alberto Magno Castillero was appointed manager of the Agricultural and Livestock Insurance Institute [Instituto de Seguro Agropecuarios] He is a veterinarian and a graduate of the University of Sao Paolo, Brazil. Former Director Virginia Velasquez will occupy a high position in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Alberto Garcia de Paredes, a graduate of Notre Dame University, will be general manager of the Panamanian Tourism Institute. He is also general manager of the private firm McCann Erickson. Alberto Navarro is the new director of the National Investment Council.

Those officials confirmed in their positions are: Jose Alessandria, president of the Remon Horse Race Track; Jack Cardoze, National Sports Institute; and Joaquin Medrano, general manager of the National Enterprise of Agricultural Machinery. Manuel Gerardo Gonzalez will be Joaquin Medrano's deputy manager. Victor Urrutia was confirmed as deputy general director of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification.

PARTIES UPSET BY NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

PRD Communique on Cabinet

PA192230 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Oct 84 p 38

[Communique issued 18 October by the Panamanian Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, entitled: "Let Us Lead the Course of Events!"]

[Text] The PRD National Executive Committee, initially through its secretary general and later through the PRD legislative bloc, participated in the discussions to form the structure of the new government in order to guarantee the adequate presence of figures who effectively represent Torrijism.

Sufficiently satisfactory results were not obtained. This has led to obvious concern from the PRD rank and file. After consulting with the other national leaders of the party, we have decided to reiterate our conference in fellow party member President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, thus leaving him free to decide the composition of the cabinet in accordance with his opinion and the complex current circumstances.

The PRD leadership recognizes that the country is facing new political realities that require renewal efforts to carry the Torrijist program to its final objective. It has also indicated that this requires us to surpass the organizational conditions that existed during the electoral period. We must immediately strengthen the party's territorial and sectorial structures and the active participation of its rank and file in order to support the work of the Panamanian president and the PRD representatives in the national government, as long as this work is correctly carried out in accordance with the principles, program, and bylaws of the party.

For this purpose, the National Executive Committee has called on the political commission, the secretariat, the legislative bloc, and the high-ranking PRD officials to hold special meetings to analyze the national situation and the party strategy. We will also intensify efforts to strengthen the fronts of the masses and the PRD local and territorial organizations so as to actively reflect the popular will and make the party's presence felt in all sectors of national life.

The prestigious PRD legislative bloc's independence, its close links with the party structures, and its militant and permanent links with the Torrijist program must be reaffirmed.

In view of the country's current economic difficulties, the PRD has expressed its concern over the way that this situation should be politically handled. It has also called for the consolidation of principles and actions of the PRD and Torrijism as a fundamental current of the Panamanian popular movement. The job security of the government officials, especially the PRD members, must be defended without concessions so that they can effectively fulfill the PRD government program and objectives. For this reason, our institutional political committees must be permanently mobilized.

In this new phase and in accordance with our needs, we will once again show that our party is permanent, is based on principles, and is deeply rooted in the national history and in society. We will show that we are the essential bulwark and effective channel for the real popular interests. Therefore, our first duty is to consolidate our forces, strenghten their organization, and activate the rank and file in the urban and rural areas where we will continue to lead the course of events.

[Signed] National Executive Committee
Political Commission of the Directorate
PRD Legislative Bloc
18 October 1984

PRD Supports Split

PA230430 Panama City YA in Spanish 22 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] During an important meeting of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] political commission at a local hotel, the sectors that will openly support President Ardito Barletta defined their stances, while others removed from their government positions, favor resistance.

The party's monolithic unity, that had been maintained in order to demand a greater participation in the government, was broken apart when several of the party members and legislators favored Ardito Barletta's stance, some of those who attended the meeting told us.

The leadership and political line that had been kept unchanged by the PRD political commission so far has cracked, thus bringing about a considerable reduction in the Torrijist feeling among the party's rank and file, reliable sources have reported.

Along the same lines, few of the members of the PRD businessmen's front participated in a recent meeting. Half a dozen new faces have appeared since Ardito Barletta's election as president.

In addition, it is evident that some of the 35 PRD legislators who were elected, of the 66 who are members of the National Legislative Assembly, have continued to belong to the PRD, but are following the instructions of the new government.

Since some of these legislators were abducted by Ardito Barletta's liberal government, the PRD does not have a majority in the legislative assembly.

PRD, PALA Express 'Unhappiness'

PA221640 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Chiriqui Province rank and file elements of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] and the Labor Party [PALA], headed by Camilo Gozaine and (Eliseo Villareal) have held a meeting and issued a resolution expressing their unhappiness with the current political situation, considering that the parties that contributed the most votes to the election of the government are not being taken into consideration.

The resolution has four points. It states that important PRD and PALA members were ignored in the appointments of ministers and directors of autonomous entities. The resolution also notes that Chiriqui is a very important component in the country's development and for this reason it is asking that it be taken into consideration by the government team when decisions must be made.

The participants at the meeting rejected the appointment of Vice President Roderick Esquivel as coordinator for Chiriqui because it had not previously been discussed.

The PALA and PRD militants in Chiriqui Province declared themselves in permanent joint session and ratified their displeasure to the leaders of the two parties.

Rift in Ruling Coalition

PA230054 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the political parties forming the National Democratic Union, UNADE, voiced their unhappiness and intention to protest en masse the arbitrary and despotic way in which President Nicolas Ardito Barletta has been choosing his government team.

A veritable rebellion is brewing among the different UNADE groups, which allege that persons who do not belong to that coaltion or who do not make a significant contribution to the campaign have been appointed as ministers, deputy ministers, or chiefs of government agencies.

The first to speak out on the subject was legislator-elect Camilo Gozaine, a Chiriqui Province leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, who met with members of the Labor Party led by Eliseo Villareal, to sign a letter of protest to President Ardito Barletta.

Afterward, Panamenist Party President Luis Gaspar Suarez demanded that Ardito Barletta change his attitude towards the Panamenist Party, and gave him 48 hours to reach a political agreement. Otherwise, he will withdraw from the UNADE and will form an independent opposition to the government. Suarez remarked that the Panamenist Party has not been included in the new government, despite the fact that the party brought in 12,000 votes in the elections and Suarez personally accompanied Ardito Barletta on 80 percent of his trips throughout the country. Suarez harshly criticized the president for not having the courage to check the onslaught of the oligarchy, cronyism, and personal interests, as well as for hedging on the Panamenist Party's request that its members be considered for government posts. The Panamenist Party president said that he asked Ardito Barletta to appoint members of his party as manager of the National Casinos; deputy director of the Social Security Institute, the Agricultural Development Bank, or customs, or deputy minister of public works or government and justice. However, all he got were promises, which he no longer believes, and he is ready to take to the streets with his black berets [reference to the party's rank and file members].

PLUTONIUM SHIPMENT PASSES THROUGH CANAL

PA230306 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2349 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Panama City, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, today confirmed to ACAN-EFE that for the first time a plutonium shipment has passed through the canal. The arrival of the Japanese ship Sheisin Maru from France with 228 kilogram of plutonium was not announced "for security reasons and for the discussion that the shipment would have unleashed," Manfredo, a member of the joint commission that runs the canal, said. However, he said that adequate security measures were taken and "a military commission of the armed forces of the countries involved," which, although he did not specify them, are presumed to be the United States, France, and Japan, "kept track of the vessel throughout its course."

The ship, which arrived on the Atlantic side on the morning of Saturday, 19 October and went through the canal during the night to the Pacific side when "traffic is lighter and it is safer because the canal is not crowded," Manfredo pointed out.

Manfredo said that the Panama Canal "is compelled to handle all ships that meet international security norms," and he added that he did not know whether or not this is the first of a series of plutonium shipments to Japan.

CORRECTION TO ARDITO BARLETTA CABINET ANNOUNCED

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Members of Ardito Barletta Cabinet Announced," published in the 10 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, page N 1, only paragraph, line 10:

Fernando Cardoze, Foreign minister (correcting spelling of Cardoze)

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRISIS

PA231645 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Today, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez opened the fourth regional conference of officials in charge of employment planning in Latin America and the Caribbean. The ceremony held at the National Theater was also attended by (Jorge Capriata), regional director of the ILO, (Jack Martin), chief of employment and development of the ILO, Juan Manuel Villasuso, Costa Rican planning minister, and Jose Calvo Madrigal, Costa Rican labor minister.

In his speech, President Monge said that there are approximately 65,000 unemployed people, 15,000 of whom are heads of households. Nevertheless, he said that the country will be able to solve this problem with the help of international organizations. The president said:

[Begin Monge recording] The economic crisis has harshly hit Latin America. It has been the most serious economic crisis in Costa Rica's history. We are all aware of the unfortunate results of this severe crisis: lower wages, unemployment, elimination of subsidies, changes in public service rates, suspension or reduction of some state programs, poverty, and uncertainty. In order to avert the danger of inflationary factors, we had to adopt brave measures that were brutal due to their effects on the economically weak sectors. Thank God that despite the incredible condition in which we received the government in May 1982 and despite the terrible economic crisis that we have undergone and are still undergoing, we were able to stabilize our currency, halt the inflationary spiral, and reduce the unemployment rates. Amid this huge socioeconomic storm, we were able to save the most important thing for the Costa Rican people: peace and freedom. [end recording]

The president said that the government has at no time committed the injustice of encouraging the reduction of wages in order to increase the number of job openings and recover the international competitiveness of our products and the stability of internal prices. He added that wages of government workers have been increased as much as possible and just wage increases have been given to private enterprise workers. Our country does not want workers to be fired, instead it wants to help them, President Monge Alvarez stressed.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES DEVALUATION OF COLON

PA191750 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge has said that the biggest obstacle in the current negotiations between the Costa Rican Government and the IMF in Washington has been the IMF's demand for a monetary devaluation. Finance Minister Porfirio Morera and Central Bank President Eduardo Lizano [as heard] informed the president by phone about the progress made in the negotiations. Monge said they agreed that an abrupt devaluation is not possible under the current economic situation in the country. Monge said that, in his opinion, a sudden devaluation of the colon in relation to the dollar, as requested by the IMF, would destabilize the economy. A high [words indistinct] would be disastrous now that we are making great efforts to recover our economy, Monge said, adding that he had sent a message to IMF President Jacques de Larosiere opposing the devaluation. Although the Costa Rican president said that a sudden devaluation is unacceptable, he did not specify the level of devaluation demanded by the IMF in order to reach an agreement.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON DOWNING OF HELICOPTER IN MORAZAN

Duarte 'Deplores' Deaths

PA240457 Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte told AFP today that he is "greatly disturbed" by the deaths of Colonel Domingo Monterrosa and several Army officers who died when their helicopter crashed. "This is life...it was God's will," Duarte said. He added: "This will not deter me from my quest for peace; we will continue struggling to achieve peace, and we will also stand beside the Armed Forces, defending our national territory."

"This will clearly prove that they (the FMLN) do not want peace," Duarte said, referring to the peace dialogue started with the guerrilla groups on 15 October in La Palma.

Duarte rejected a possible demoralization of the Army due to the leading military commanders' deaths, which occurred when they were carrying out counterinsurgency operations in the eastern sector of the country. He said: "Never...the Armed Forces will never become demoralized over this." He also said that the military commanders' deaths "will give more strength, more courage to the Armed Forces, which are defending the country." While offering his full support to the troops, he also offered his condolences to the victims' relatives and asserted that he and the other military commanders are "greatly disturbed," but "their high morale will keep them fighting."

Coprefa Reports 'Accident'

PA270442 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 0327 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Ten military men, including 3d Infantry Brigade Commander Colonel Domingo Monterrosa; Colonel Napoleon Herson Calito, chief of the commando training center; and Atlacatl Battalion Commander Major Armando Azmitia Melara; three Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, members; a priest; and a sacristan died this afternoon near Joateca when their helicopter exploded. According to Coprefa, the accident occurred near Joateca in Morazan Department. Coprefa chief Colonel Ricardo Aristides Cienfuegos has said that Colonels Monterrosa and Calito and Major Melara were in charge of the Torola IV operation recently initiated by the Armed Forces in the north of this department. This is Col Cienfuegos at a press conference:

[Begin Cienfuegos recording] We have called this press conference to report on the tragic accident that occurred today at about 1700 local time near Joateca in the Morazan Department involving the officers in charge of the Torola IV operation being carried out in Morazan's northern area. This is the first report on the accident issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

We have learned that those killed in this accident were: Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, 3d Infantry Brigade commander; Lieutenant Colonel Napoleon Herson Calito, Armed Forces commando training center chief; Major Azmitia Melara, Atlacatl Battalion commander; and Major Nelson Alejandro Rivas, third in command of the commando training center.

Pilot Lieutenant Mauricio Arturo Duarte Arevalo, Second Lieutenant Oscar Villeda Guevara, and Second Lieutenant Arturo Armenterio Aparicio also died in the accident. Also, the two helicopter gunners, three Coprefa members who accompanied the officers; a priest named Guillen; and a sacristan were killed.

Thanks to the Armed Forces organization, we can tell you that the following officers have been appointed as replacements to continue the Army operation for the consolidation of peace in this area: 3d Infantry Brigade Lieutenant Colonel Miguel Antonio Mendez, who was formerly G-3 of the Armed Forces Joint Staff; Lieutenant Colonel Augusto Candelario Matavilla, who was formerly commander of Military Detachment 7 in Ahuachapan Department; and Lieutenant Colonel Juan Orlando Zepeda has been appointed Atlacatl Battalion commander. He was formerly acting director of the military school.

This is tragic news for us, but at the same time it has been demonstrated that our soldierly nature will not let us down for any reason. These victims have paid the price which we consider to be the cost of the sacrifice in order to consolidate the hard task that our government has taken upon itself: to achieve a definitive peace for the nation. [end recording]

Col Cienfuegos said that due to the time of the accident it was impossible to make a thorough and immediate investigation into the cause, but the aircraft might have suffered mechanical trouble and exploded on hitting the ground. Asked about the importance of the death of Col Monterrosa, he said:

[Begin recording] Not only his death, but that of the others as well. The death of any and all Armed Forces members is very important for us. As I have said before, we are prepared to replace any officer leaving Army ranks for any reason. All blows against the Armed Forces are hard on us. As far as I know, this loss will not make any difference on the Army operation against the rebels. Everything has been taken into consideration by the Armed Forces, and this does not in any way affect the state of the war as planned by the joint staff. [Words indistinct] the government has taken steps to continue the war actions as planned. [end recording]

TROOPS SEIZE RADIO VENCEREMOS RELAY STATION

PA232131 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Report by correspondent Jorge Guadalupe Sorto from San Miguel -- live]

[Text] The 3d Infantry Brigade with headquarters in San Miguel reported that yesterday at 1700, one of the relay stations of Radio Venceremos was seized. This happened in El Tizate Canton, Joateca Municipality, Morazan Department, which is located on the border with Honduras.

The relay station was seized by troops of the Conchagua Battalion, from La Union. This battalion entered eastern Morazan and seized the equipment, according to a last minute bulletin that has arrived at our news department.

The troops seized one modern radio transmitter, one modern and sophisticated frequency modulator, 39,000 cassettes, 8 film cartridges, 8 cassettes with recordings of secret meetings among FMLN leaders that reveal destruction plans for the future, a high-voltage extension line, much guerrilla propaganda with guidelines, and special pamphlets for the messages they daily broadcast at the national and Central American level through Radio Venceremos, official voice of the FMLN.

The 3d Brigade informs all national and foreign newsmen that they can come to San Miguel today after 1600 to be shown one of the relay stations of Radio Venceremos, which has its main station abroad. There is another relay station in Guazapa and still another in Chichontepec Hill, in San Vicente.

Colonel Monterrosa claims that the Morazan relay station was seized yesterday at 1700 by the Conchagua Battalion. Col Monterrosa, who is commander of the 3d Brigade, also said that if newsmen want, he will hold a news conference to report on what is happening in Morazan, including the seizure of the relay station that was heard throughout the eastern region of El Salvador, in part of Honduras, in Nicaragua, and in the Pacific.

The relay station is being taken by air to San Miguel. This has been a last minute report.

We have also been informed that at the site where the relay station was seized, the Army had to fight for 3 days and 3 nights. The soldiers have said they did not understand guerrillas put up so much resistance. They had no idea why the guerrillas were defending the place so strongly. The sources said that as a result of the fighting some guerrillas died, others were able to escape, and others ran out of ammunition and were captured.

Through their intelligence service and with the help of other guerrillas who had surrendered, the soldiers discovered the relay station, which was underground. It was in a cave. The soldiers found it in a well-concealed place. Soldiers had been walking on top of the relay station and could not find it, but after 3 days of fighting in that area near La Guacamaya, the soldiers were able to establish its location. The officer said that the soliders will probably find cannons and antiaircraft weapons, everything underground.

Another report states that there was bitter fighting in La Florida Canton, on km 168 of the military route. The action began at approximately 0800. Two 8-ton trucks were set on fire. It was impossible to see the licence plates on the trucks since they were reduced to ashes.

One of the soldiers who participated in the clash said that he saw one wounded guerrilla leaving the area and there were no other casualties. Soldiers tried to put out the fire, but they were too late.

From El Triunfo we have been informed that the guerrillas tried to secure an attack position on the Inter-American Highway, near the (Bocoaca) crossroad, but Army and Air Force patrols, in U.S.-made Hueye's, prevented this and dispersed other guerrillas who had tried to attack buses that were operating this morning.

Coprefa Statement

PA231949 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Report issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa; read by unidentified Coprefa official]

[Text] Attention: Here is a last minute report. A clandestine radio relay station has been seized by the Army. Military units that are participating in an operation in northern Morazan seized a clandestine radio relay station near Joateca yesterday.

Meanwhile, civil defense volunteers inflicted two dead and an undetermined number of wounded on FMLN groups in San Juan canton in Ciudad Barrios jurisdiction in San Miguel. The incident occurred as civil defense members patrolled the area and took a column by surprise. This led to a clash in which one civil defense member was wounded.

Meanwhile, members of the Leon Battalion, headquartered at the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel, clashed with a group of leftists in (Bayo Grande) killing one and wounding several. Military personnel have not suffered any casualites in the past 24 hours.

GUERRILLAS HIT ENERGY SUBSTATION, OTHER INSTALLATIONS

PA230024 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Oct 84 pp 10, 35

[Text] A surprise attack by terrorists at 0215 yesterday destroyed the substation of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL, at Nejapa and seriously damaged the substation of the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers, ANDA, in the northern region. Nejapa is located 12 km from San Salvador. During the attack, which was carried out by more than 500 men, the control room, guarded by 35 soldiers, and in which there were a sergeant, and a medic of the 1st Infantry Brigade, was destroyed.

As the result of the attack, 12 soldiers were killed, while six were wounded. CEL security guard Jose Rosas Lopez Henriquez, from Ilobasco, was also killed, and security guards Miguel Escobar Solis and Emilio Montano were wounded. Guerrillas surrounded the CEL and ANDA installations, as well as the barracks, and initiated an attack with arms of various calibers and mortars. They destroyed the barracks roof and the control room, while several soldiers were asleep. The terrorists who entered the installations wore black shorts. The rebels, who numbered more than 500, included men, women, and children about 12 years old. All of them carried M-79 rifles. The men who wore black shorts used two daggers to cut the throats of several soldiers. They then took these soldiers' arms and uniforms.

Three dead guerrillas were found near the control room and 10 others were found in the nearby sugarcane fields. As soon as a report on the incident reached San Salvador, four infantry companies of the San Carlos barracks left for the site, as well as the 1st Cavalry Company. They immediately combed the area and found abundant bloodstains. For this reason, it was believed that there might have been more terrorists killed.

As the result of the initial reconnaissance, it has been learned that no fewer than 15 high-power shells landed on the barracks roof, killing several soldiers. As further reconnoitering was done, more bodies of dead terrorists appeared and there was blood everywhere. The subversives were armed with Uzi and R-15 rifles. They also had a large quantity of ammunition, backpacks containing dynamite, grenades, shells, and a double-barreled shotgun.

The damage to the Nejapa energy substation will require at least 4 days to repair, mechanical engineer Ricardo Perdomo has reported. However, the damage caused to the water and sewage system will affect no fewer than 100,000 people, and repairs will take much longer than the energy substation repairs. For this reason, those affected will have to resort to the old system, which will make it more complicated for them.

Further Report

PA221842 Paris AFP in Spanish 1748 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Oct (AFP) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas have intensified their sabotage of electric power conduits in the past few hours, leaving 50 percent of this capital without electricity, spokesmen for the San Salvador Light Company have confirmed.

The rebels, who attacked the Nejapa substation 22 km north of here killing 12 soldiers, blew up several power towers in the northern and eastern region of the country on Sunday night and Monday morning.

The spokesmen said that the destruction of these towers damaged the lines that supply electricity from the Cerron Grande and 5 November dams. Consequently, only the emergency plants that operate on fuel are in operation today. This has caused a rationing of electricity, although priority has been assigned to the areas where the water pumps operate electrically since they have been out of service since Sunday's attack on Nejapa.

Townships and cities in the northern part of the country, especially in Chalatenango and Cabanas, and some townships in the eastern region are also without electricity.

Employees of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, which produces electricity, were dispatched to the dynamite explosion sites this morning to try to repair the damages.

Meanwhile, today the guerrillas continued to threaten to destroy vehicles that transit the country's interior highways. Nevertheless, some buses left San Salvador today while others left San Miguel toward the capital. No incidents have been reported. Spokesmen for the bus terminal in San Salvador admitted that service "is irregular" in eastern and northern El Salvador.

FMLN CLAIMS MONTERROSA, OTHER COMMANDERS KILLED

PA240121 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Communique No 1 issued by the General Command of the FMLN's Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, BRAZ, in "free and victorious Morazan" on 23 October]

[Text] Today, 23 October, special units of our support weapons battalion of the Commander Lilian Mercedes Letona Group of BRAZ stated the operation called "Heroic Atlacatl; Death to the Invaders and Their Puppets." The operation consisted of an ambush set for an enemy helicopter that was transporting strategic units of the dictatorship's Army, near the town of Joateca.

For this operation, groups of machine gun experts infiltrated the highlands around Joateca and remained there in hiding. Our units, which remained perfectly informed of all the enemy's movements, waited for the moment in which the Army would be most vulnerable and firing would be most effective, as well as the moment in which we knew the helicopter would be carrying the commanders of the operation that is currently under way in Morazan Department.

Thus, at 1615, after it had taken off from Joateca, the helicopter was hit by concentrated and accurate machine gun fire by our fighters and it immediately fell to the earth, where it caught fire and was destroyed. Everyone aboard died instantly.

At the time that this first report was drafted, it had been firmly established that one of the helicopter's passengers was Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, chief of the Army forces in the eastern region and a U.S.-proposed candidate for the position of commander of all puppet Army's infantry forces, which are presently commanded by Colonel James Steele, chief of the U.S. advisers in our fatherland. We are in the process of determining how many other officers were in the helicopter. They were all battalion chiefs. Heroic Atlacatl, death to the invaders and their puppets! BRAZ, mission accomplished! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] BRAZ General Command: Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo; Commander Eleno Castro Carmelo; Commander Carlos Argueta; Commander Rodrigo Jimenez; Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona; Commander Ana Sonia Medina; Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez; Commander Jorge Melendez; Commander Joaquin Villalobos

Further Report

PA240229 [Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Radio Vencermos, official spokesman of the FMLN, has reported to all our people about the shooting down of the helicopter which was carrying the commanders of the puppet Army's operation in Morazan Department. The helicopter was carrying battalion commanders and was shot down by our revolutionary arm's antiaircraft fire today, 23 October 1984. The helicopter was carrying one of the worst war criminals, Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, commander of the Army's forces in the eastern area and criminal, who has massacred thousands and thousands of Salvadorans.

At 1615 today, from all parts of this heroic Morazan Department, we saw the flames of a helicopter which was shot down, and all its passengers were killed. In this action our people are avenging the blood of the 1,000 peasants massacred by Domingo Monterrosa in El Mozote, in (Los Toriles), (Poza Honda), (Paso del Muerto), and many other villages and towns of Morazan Department. In December 1981, following the scorched earth policy suggested by U.S. imperialism, Domingo Monterrosa killed 1,000 peasants; he massacred children, women, and old people. Monterrosa personally ordered the raping of young peasant girls, the beheading of old people, and the strafing of hundreds of Salvadorans in El Mozote. Today, 23 October, this blood has been washed away by our people, this blood today shows victoriously in our red flag of the FMLN with the strategic blow dealt on the dictatorship. This day will be engraved in our people's minds, when the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade carried out the operation baptized "Heroic Atlacatl, Death to the Invaders and Their Puppets." We have named this operation Atlacatl to avenge the name of the heroic [Indian chieftain] Atlacatl, who struggled against those who invaded our homeland, who struggled against those who invaded El Salvador. Domingo Monterrosa soiled Atlacatl's name by giving it to his murderous troops. Today our people have rescued his name; "Heroic Atlacatl, Death to the Invaders and Their Puppets." By citing Atlacatl we are shouting to Reagan: There will be thousands of Atlacatls in El Salvador; there will be thousands of Farabundo Martis, thousands of Rafael Arce Zablahs and Felipe Penas. We will be thousands of Salvadorans ready to bury U.S. imperialism as today we have buried strategic leaders of the Army in Morazan, as we shot down the helicopter that carried the greatest war criminal in El Salvador's history: Domingo Monterrosa.

Long live our 1,000 martyrs of El Mozote, Morazan Department! Salvadoran people, today more than ever we tell you, join this revolution! Join our ranks to defend our homeland, to stop the exploitation, to rescue our sovereignty and national independence! They will never defeat us! Of course, they will never defeat us!

VENCEREMOS DENIES STATION DESTROYED BY ARMY

PA240109 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpt] This is Radio Venceremos, which the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] and the imperialist news media have reported as destroyed. This is Radio Venceremos, which the senior military authorities of the dictatorship said early this morning they had destroyed for good. Radio Venceremos is like our people: indestructible. The gringos will have to destroy our entire homeland if they wish to destroy our station.

FMLN WAR BULLETIN ON NEJAPA SUBSTATION ATTACK

PA220108 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 21 Oct 84

[War bulletin issued by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front on 21 October]

[Text] Early today, Sunday, 21 October, FMLN units from the Rafael Aguinada Carraza Battalion and the Commander Feliciano detachment staged the operation called "Commander Feliciano, Onward Always to Victory!" The operation consisted of an annihilation attack on the forces of the 1st Infantry Brigade guarding the Nejapa electrical substation and the destruction of the installations, a mere 12 km from the capital city of San Salvador.

The operation consisted of a continuous rifle fire attack supported by 60- and 90-mm mortars. As a result of this successful operation, the enemy sustained over 30 dead and wounded, including the commanding officer, and the following equipment was recovered: 10 M-16 rifles, 1 PRC-77 radio, and other equipment. In addition, the important installations were totally destroyed.

It should be noted that the Nejapa substation was a part of the primary network for the transimssion and distribution of electrical energy from the support plants in Santa Ana and Cerron Grande, the Ahuachapan geothermal plant and the Acajutla geothermal plant, in Sonsonate Department.

In this way, the people and their vanguard, the FMLN, are moving inexorably onward to victory! United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Commander Jose Martinez and Captain (Arnulfo Cimaco)

FMLN REPORTS ATTACK ON SECOND SUBSTATION

PA230011 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 22 Oct 84

[War bulletin issued by the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front on 22 October]

[Text] Between 2300 and 2400 yesterday, 21 October, FMLN sapper units destroyed two power pylons supporting the lines that connect the 5 November Dam with the (El Atachin) electrical substation in (San Rafael Torres). As a result of this operation, power was cut off from the city of San Salvador and other important cities in the central and nearby parts of the country, such as Sensuntepeque, Ilobasco, San Isidro, Santo Domingo, Cojutepeque and other neighboring towns and villages. This action, together with the operation staged at the Nejapa substation, caused the country's main hydroelectrical plants, the 5 November and Cerron Grande plants, to be cut off from the country's nationwide electrical distribution system. These activities are also a continuation of the policy of military, economic, and political attrition of the regime of Napoleon Duarte and his imperialist (?masters).

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Campanero (Renaldo Castellano), Captain Alex Jimenez

VENCEREMOS REPORTS FOILED ATTACK ON STATION

PA191729 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Attention, pay close attention, Salvadoran people; attention national and international press; pay attention to this important information:

Every day that Radio Venceremos airs is a victory over our enemies, but the fact that at this point, at this hour, Radio Venceremos is transmitting represents a great victory for our people because this morning, Thursday, 18 October, the puppet Army brought in airborne troops in the general area of Perquin to destroy this station. The enemy's objective in this operation against our station was to obstruct our informative role in connection with the national transport strike, the Salvadoran process, and our revolution. This morning's operation was conducted under the instructions of a U.S. colonel by the name of (Richard), who is in charge of planning and carrying out the military operations of the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel.

The FMLN's intelligence services had received reports on this operation and the landing of airborne troops 72 hours in advance, thus completely foiling the plan devised by Colonel (Richard) in his San Miguel headquarters. This is yet another defeat for the puppet Army, another defeat for U.S. imperialism, another defeat for the traitorous officers whose salaries are paid by the U.S. interventionists who allegedly direct the battalions operating in the east. As all of our people know, the puppet Army has suffered its most serious defeats in the east. In view of its defeats and the inability of the traitorous officers who direct the battalions in the east, the U.S. Embassy and the Pentagon have sent Col (Richard), a U.S. adviser, to San Miguel to direct the military operations in the east from his 3d Infantry Brigade headquarters.

FMLN SABOTAGES ROAD REPAIR MACHINERY

PA221632 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Information received by Radio Venceremos from Santa Ana notes that at 0300 on Friday, 19 October, guerrilla units of the Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade carried out an important sabotage action on the machinery of the Directorate of Urban Development and Architecture, DUA, located on the road leading to Cerro Verde. This action resulted in the destruction of two steamrollers, three power graders, one tractor, three power asphalt layers, and two dump trucks. This was a heavy blow to the government's war economy in the country's western sector where the peace of the oligarchs is over. Reports from Santa Ana state that this new action has caused losses to the Jose Napoleon Duarte regime totaling $2.5 million.

We send a revolutionary greeting to our forces who have expanded our theater of operations in the country's western sector.

Reports from Santa Ana also stated that on Friday, 19 October, FMLN forces of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade successfully ambushed an enemy truck near km 54 on the road leading from El Congo to the city of Sonsonate. In this operation our forces inflicted 10 casualties on the puppet Army, including 5 dead and 5 wounded.

This was a report from the country's western sector where our Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade forces inflicted another heavy blow to the war economy of the Duarte regime in a new victorious action.

FMLN REPORTS ACTIONS IN USULUTAN DEPARTMENT

PA212207 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] A second attack on cavalry forces on 20 October has been reported. Attention: According to the report, at 0725 on 20 October, an enemy cavalry patrol that was in Hacienda San Juan patrolling the (La Granada) Canton was attacked by our guerrilla units, who inflicted one casualty on the patrol.

On 18 October at 1400, guerrilla units from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade attacked an enemy position located on the El Coyolito Bridge on the important Coastal Highway and inflicted two casualties on the enemy.

Another of the oligarchs' crop dusting planes used on the cotton crop has been damaged in Usulutan Department. Several of the planes have been damaged by the FMLN forces, in compliance with our decision to sabotage the oligarchs' cotton crop. On 19 October at 0900, one of these crop dusters was damaged near Hacienda La Normandia, Jiquilisco jurisdiction, Usulutan Department.

We have another report from Usulutan, where our untis are very active on the highways. Attention: On 19 October, Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade guerrilla units controlled a stretch of the Coastal Highway near El Coyolito and proceeded to sabotage vehicles that did not obey the orders not to circulate on highways throughout the country. The demoralized enemy did not appear.

Meanwhile, it has also been reported from Usulutan that our forces are wearing down the dictatorship's forces. On 19 October at 1430, guerrilla units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade clashed with an enemy patrol that was patrolling in La Concordia. The enemy suffered two casualties.

Another report indicates that on 19 October at 1430, Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade units clashed with troops in La Union, Chirilagua jurisdiction. Our guerrilla units inflicted three casualties on the enemy troops. This action took place on the Coastal Highway at a time when our units controlled that zone.

TRANSPORTATION PARALYZED IN EASTERN AREAS

PA200434 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Transportation is paralyzed throughout the eastern areas of the country. Radio Venceremos has received reports that state that in the country's four eastern departments there is a complete paralyzation of transportation on the main and secondary highways. FMLN units are posted throughout the country. For the second consecutive day the eastern areas of El Salvador have been paralyzed. The people's power has dealt an effective blow on the dictatorship's war economy on the country's eastern highways. The millions being lost by Duarte's regime are dollars that they will not be able to invest in their genocidal operations against the civilian population.

FMLN'S TRANSPORTATION STRIKE LIFTED FOR SUNDAY

PA201428 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Attention, much attention Salvadoran people: The national transportation strike continues. We repeat: Traffic paralyzation on the country's roads continues successfully.

We announce that Sunday, that is tomorrow, our combatants have been instructed to reopen the roads in order to permit, on Sunday only, the movement of private passenger vehicles. We repeat: Our fighters have been ordered to reopen the roads in order to permit, on Sunday only, the movement of private passenger vehicles. However, vehicles transporting merchandise or fuel will not be allowed on the roads.

The national transportation strike will be resumed in total on Monday. In other words, effective Monday no private or collective vehicles or vehicles transporting merchandise or fuel will be allowed to move on the country's roads. The traffic halt continues on all of the country's main roads. We urge our fighters to ensure strict compliance with this order beginning on Monday and to sabotage any vehicle violating it.

VENECEREMOS REPORTS HELICOPTER ATTACK IN JOATECA

PA201640 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Attention: We have received a report from Joateca indicating that at 0900 on Friday, 19 October, a helicopter of the genocidal Armed Forces strafed the civilian population in Joateca. We are awaiting reports on this criminal activity by Napoleon Duarte. A U.S.-made helicopter persistently strafed civilians in Joateca. This is the peace offered by imperialism's puppet Napoleon Duarte. Following this report on the strafing of civilians by a helicopter of the genocidal Armed Forces, we have received reports from the country's central region. They report on criminal activities by the 1st Infantry Brigade. At 2020 on Thursday a patrol of this brigade machine-gunned a house. A 5-year-old girl was killed and two boys were wounded. This occurred in San Jose las Flores in Tonacatepeque. This is the peace offered by Duarte.

ARMY RAIDS ON DENSELY POPULATED AREAS DENOUNCED

PA182147 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] The peace that Duarte has offered is being dropped from his A-37 planes and his push-and-pull light aircraft. Using 105-mm cannons, Duarte is dropping on our people the peace he offered. Reports indicating this have been received from various parts of the national territory. In Chalatenango, for instance, Sigifredo Ochoa's troops opened artillery fire on densely populated areas of that department. According to other reports from San Agustin, in Usulutan Department, the dictatorship's artillery and Air Force have launched their peace symbol against El Coyolito, La Bomba, La Quesera, and El Sitio, in the jurisdiction of San Agustin. Duarte's peace is being dropped alongside the U.S.-made bombs and shells that the artillery is indiscriminately using against densely populated areas. Duarte has shed his mask, and his Air Force and artillery have opened fire on zones densely populated by civilians. In other newscasts we will provide further details about the genocidal actions of Duarte, who dreams that the country has changed.

FMLN CLAIMS U.S. OFFICERS INVOLVED IN FIGHTING

PA230302 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] We have information from the heroic Department of Morazan, on the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. We inform all our people that since 18 October our fighters have been involved in many confrontations with the enemy troops led by Yankee advisers. We have inflicted no less than 27 dead and wounded on the troops of the Atlacatl Battalion and on the following antiterrorist infantry battalions: Fonseca; Morazan; Cacahuatique; Conchagua; Leon; and Ponce. In Morazan, our guerrilla rifles continue to thwart the showy, sophisticated operations designed by the Yankee advisers with Colonel [8-second break in transmission].

We vigorously denounce the direct participation in military operations on the battlefront by U.S. Army officers, who are directing the worn-out soldiers of the puppet Salvadoran Army. At this time, Colonel James Steele gives orders to Salvadoran officers in Morazan. James Steele is directing an operation of 4,000 men, who have been taken to Morazan Department as cannon fodder. We ask Mr Vides Casanova [defense minister] and the criminal Domingo Monterrosa [commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade] whether the presence of James Steele in Morazan is indicative of the Salvadoran Army's inability to direct the war against our people.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT REJECTS ALVAREZ MARTINEZ STATEMENTS

PA192250 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic, Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, in a revealing letter addressed to the chief of the Armed Forces, General Walter Lopez, rejected the statements made by General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez in which he claimed that all his actions as chief of the Armed Forces were in compliance with instructions issued by the chief of state.

Suazo Cordova, in fact, charged that it was all a maneuver intended to weaken his government. He said that if Alvarez Martinez concurred in the abuse of authority, then he should assume responsibility for his actions. The president noted that as chief of state, he will support any measure intended to punish those responsible for the disappearance of persons in the country.

Suazo Cordova denied having authorized the issuance of a check for 300,000 lempiras which was cashed by Alvarez Martinez. He added that he had instructed Alvarez Martinez to attend to the Foreign Ministry's request on the missing persons issue. In the letter, the president of the Republic told Gen Walter Lopez that he will strongly strengthen the absolute respect for the Constitution.

OAS SECRETARY GENERAL VISITS, PRAISES CONTADORA

PA182348 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1843 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Oct (DPA) -- Today in Tegucigalpa OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares praised the dialogue between President Jose Napoleon Duarte and the Salvadoran guerrilla leaders.

"That dialoge," he told journalists, "is an outstanding step toward achieving peace in El Salvador. Therefore, it is of great historical significance."

Baena Soares arrived yesterday in Tegucigalpa, where he is participating in the "Fourth National Tourism Symposium" sponsored by the Honduran Culture and Tourism Secretariat.

Baena Soares met today with President Roberto Suazo Cordova, Armed Forces Chief General Walter Lopez, and Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica.

Outside the presidential house, where he spoke with the Honduran officials, the OAS secretary general praised the efforts made by the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela) to achieve peace in Central America.

Baena Soares, who shielded himself in his position as an international official in order to avoid comment on the announced Nicaraguan elections, said: "I can talk about general topics only. Let us all endorse the Contadora Group." The OAS secretary general will remain in Honduras until Friday.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN-MONDALE 21 OCT DEBATE

PA230416 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Oct 84

["Current Topics" feature]

[Text] The second and last United States presidential debate was televised last night with the participation of the Republican and Democratic candidates, President Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale, respectively. As soon as the debate between the candidates for the next 4-year U.S. presidential term ended, political experts began voicing their opinions on who had won the most points, which could be reflected in the 6 November elections. The big U.S. television networks and the principal newspapers of that country started to conduct polls and showing percentages, which are considered most limited, in relation to the advantage of one or the other candidate.

To many observers, President Reagan came out ahead of his Democratic opponent, while others considered that Walter Mondale scored some critical points against the foreign policy of the Reagan administration.

We Central Americans closely followed this presidential debate because one of the main topics was precisely this region which, in recent years, has become one of the most controversial areas of the world.

The two candidates expressed concern over Central America. It was apparent that this part of America is today the tiger's whiskers that the USSR is daring to touch since the Sandinist victory in Nicaragua. Mondale said that if his party wins the elections, it will continue providing military assistance to nations such as El Salvador, complementing this with economic aid and a more strict observance and vigilance of the respect for human rights.

Reagan and Mondale both broached the Central American topic as something of high priority and, despite noting some differences concerning the way to handle the problem from the White House, there is no doubt that in the coming years the region shall continue to be a topic of primary importance in U.S. foreign policy.

There was a moment in the debate, following a statement by President Reagan, that gave the impression that the events in Central America are being handled by the CIA and that many transactions carried in the area are out of Washington's reach. This situation causes great concern, because it tends to move us away from the economic aspect and keeps us on the verge of extreme poverty, without any hope for improvement in the short or medium term.

Last night's debate, which was befitting a democracy such as that of the United States, served to show that Central America is as important as the Middle East, where the superpowers are focusing on to gain control over the world energy centers. Those remote countries are obtaining some benefits from the current controversy in the area. One way or another, they try to find economic advantages that will permit them to exist as nations.

In the Central American area, on the other hand, we have failed to obtain the advantages we need to come out from misery to poverty. Last night, Costa Rica announced that its advance committee in the IMF had been recalled by President Monge in view of the IMF refusal to grant that Central American country some considerations in its monetary policy; that instead, it had made recommendations to devaluate that country's monetary unity by 5 additional colones, despite the economic crisis affecting that country in recent years.

Here in Honduras, there is already talk about the ghost of devaluation. Situations such as this, rather than encouraging a democracy such as that of Costa Rica and that which we are just starting, threaten the stability of a nation struggling in the midst of a serious economic crisis.

If the United States wants Central America to no longer be weakened by the actions of the other world power, the USSR, it will have to make urgent changes in its policy toward these nations, not by invading them with dollars, which could turn out to be harmful, but by offering us greater opportunities to develop, by buying our products at better prices, and by giving us greater financing facilities.

Reagan and Mondale failed to go any further in relation to a future policy toward the Central American countries. The democratic candidate was, in fact, critical as to the manner in which the Reagan administration has handled the foreign policy toward these nations. But he was not convincing enough to explain what we are to expect from his party and his government as of 1985. Reagan merely defended his viewpoint on his administration's policy.

The hopes of the region, however, continue to be only hope. Meanwhile, we continue immersed in a sea of confusion and economic desperation. Therefore, last night's debate has only served to confirm to us that today, Central America is the scene of a world controversy; that it could at some time become the theater of operations of the two superpowers fighting to attain world hegemony. Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica are now becoming mere pieces in the great but dangerous world chess game, into which we have been driven by the Soviets and the North Americans.

GUATEMALA

HARMONY MOVEMENT JOINS MLN-CAN-PID ALLIANCE

PA230420 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] The Emerging Movement for Harmony, MEC, has officially joined the coalition comprised of the National Liberation Movement, MLN; the Nationalist Authentic Central, CAN; and the Democratic Institutional Party, PID. The MEC announced its admission into the right-wing political movement during the party's general assembly, which was held yesterday morning at a hotel in the capital.

Attending the ceremony was MEC's main leader, Colonel Francisco Luis Gordillo Martinez, who was member of the military junta which ruled the country after General Romeo Lucas was ousted in 1982. The party's department delegates and other leaders also attended the meeting. Col Gordillo Martinez explained why his party had decided to join the alliance.

[Begin Gordillo recording] The MEC's goal was to carry out a civic struggle, but economic circumstances prevented our doing this alone. We must, therefore, seek an alliance which gives us security, discipline, and order. This is not a material or political [words indistinct]. Each one of us must exert himself to achieve our goals as citizens. [end recording]

Gordillo Martinez said that the MEC's admission to the other parties' alliance is not aimed at achieving a quota of power in the event they win the 1985 elections.

[Begin Gordillo recording] We are not up for sale to the highest bidder... [shouts and applause] ...we have previously talked with the MLN-CAN alliance, which represents a large majority of the people. They have given me the moral authority to participate in the discussion and not, as we commonly say, to get a piece of the pie. We will share responsibilities to help solve the country's problems and seek our development. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO SENDS NOTE TO SHULTZ ON CIA MANUAL

PA241400 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Estcoto Brockman sent a note to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday, in which the Nicaraguan Government points out a number of interventionist actions carried out within the framework of Ronald Reagan's policy, and which flagrantly violate our country's sovereignty and political independence.

In his note, Foreign Minister D'Escoto referred to the CIA operational manual on guerrilla psychological warfare, which contemplated the realization of cruel and inhuman actions against the Nicaraguan people, in an open violation not only of U.S. laws, but also of the basic rules of international law.

D'Escoto's note states that the CIA manual constitutes tangible evidence of the official state terrorism policy promoted by the Reagan administration against the Nicaraguan people, and once again corroborates the criminal scope of U.S. military and paramilitary activities.

The note added that this U.S. interventionist policy was unmasked on 21 October during the electoral debate between U.S. Democratic Party candidate Walter Mondale and President Reagan, who admitted that the manual had been sent to the CIA chief in Nicaragua for its printing.

The Foreign Ministry's note also said that even the U.S. press, in an article by Phillip Taubman published last Sunday by THE NEW YORK TIMES, cited top government officials who stated that the Reagan administration did everything possible to prevent the participation of Arturo Cruz, leader of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board in the 4 November elections.

The document added that the policy of pressure and blackmail aimed at harming the image of the electoral process influenced the Independent Liberal Party's recent decision not to participate in the elections.

Consequently, in the note signed by Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman, the Nicaraguan Government presented its most formal and strong protest against the continuation of state terrorism as well as the military and paramilitary activities carried out by the U.S. Government against our country. In addition, the Nicaraguan Government demanded a halt to the pressures on political parties, aimed at preventing their participation in the first free elections in Nicaragua scheduled to take place on 4 November.

D'ESCOTO ON TRIP TO SPAIN, CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA222126 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1532 GMT 22 Oct 84

[News conference held by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Niguel D'Escoto at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua on 22 October; questioners not identified -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [D'Escoto] We are just returning from Spain, where we received the Alfonso Comin Foundation's international award, which was granted to the Nicaraguan people. I received it on Thursday on their behalf, at the Barcelona City Council.

The highest-ranking government authorities of Barcelona were in attendance for the occasion, that is, the governor, the president of the municipal council, the mayor, and People's Defender (Joaquin Ruiz Jimenez), who delivered the keynote address at this event. The event was historic because it is the first such award granted by that prestigious organization.

This award I received reads: "First Alfonso Comin International Award granted to the Nicaraguan people for their heroic struggle for justice, freedom, and peace, through His Excellency Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto. Alfonso Comin Foundation, Barcelona, 1984."

We took advantage of our stay in Spain to hold talks with several Spanish politicians, especially Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran.

During our stay in Spain we also met with several French officials who traveled to Spain for a meeting with the Spanish authorities. I held an important meeting with Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, and with Minister Michel Rocard. This is what I can say about my visit to Spain. Are there any questions?

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] Nicaragua's position on the proposed Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America was announced several weeks ago. Nicaragua announced then that it had decided to sign the document right away, just as it had been presented by the Contadora foreign ministers. We too could have proposed changes, but we felt that this would not lead to the peace so justly coveted and demanded by the Latin American peoples. We realize that negotiating implies yielding in part, and in this spirit we (?firmly expressed to) the Contadora governments Nicaragua's decision to sign immediately the proposed peace document.

However, when the Contadora governments submitted the document, they said, and this was done by common agreement among all the Central American and Contadora countries, that 15 October was the deadline for each Central American government to submit to Contadora its reactions to the document. They stressed that it was a matter of indicating whether the document was to be accepted just as it had been presented, whether it was rejected, or whether they had some refining modifications to make, that is, modifications which in no way affected the spirit and fundamental contents of the proposal.

We understand that all the countries met the 15 October deadline and submitted their reactions to Contadora, so I do not now see, nor did I ever see, the purpose of meeting to define positions, as positions had already been defined by the various countries and had already been submitted to Contadora.

According to the Contadora foreign ministers, they, that is, Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama, will now review the merits of the proposed refining modifications. If they determine that, in fact, these are just refining modifications [words indistinct] help improve the proposal, they will proceed to include them. Since Nicaragua has not proposed any modifications, they will consult with Nicaragua to see if it agrees. I suppose this would be the next step to take, so even after hearing you now, I still do not understand the reason for meeting in Tegucigalpa, except if this simply obeys a very clear line from the State Department intended to hinder this process and introduce dilatory tactics to prevent the prompt and immediate signing of the document.

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] We have asked the Contadora presidents to consider the possibility of calling a meeting of heads of state to speed up the process. So far I have not learned of any response to this suggestion, but I do think that Contadora is intent on speeding up this process as much as possible. At the meeting of the four Contadora foreign ministers in Madrid during their visit there to receive the Prince of Asturias Prize, they began reviewing the suggestions and refining amendments received from the four countries that suggested these amendments. They want to reach a prompt agreement on which of the suggested amendments can be heeded. Bilateral consultations must be conducted next with each country, especially Nicaragua, which has not submitted any amendment. After conducting these consultations to determine our views on the possible refining amendments, they will be in a position to make a presentation as soon as possible. I think that their intention is to do this in the course of this week, but I cannot say for sure what Contadora's timetable is.

POLAND'S RAKOWSKI RECEIVED BY DANIEL ORTEGA

AU221418 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Oct 84 p 7

[PAP Managua report: "The Polish Delegation in Nicaragua"]

[Text] On Tuesday evening, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, who is heading a Polish delegation on an official visit of friendship to Nicaragua, was received by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The chief international problems were discussed, especially the situation in Central America and Nicaragua itself. D. Ortega pointed out the aggressive policy of the present U.S. Government toward Nicaragua, and indicated at the same time that in the context of Central American problems, Washington's diplomacy was now on the defensive. Signs of this are the condemnation of American politics by the International Court in the Hague, recognition for D. Ortega's UN speech in which he condemned the United States' aggressive approach and activity toward Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan authorities' readiness to immediately sign an "act of peace" from the Contadora states on settling Central American problems by peaceful means, and support for Nicaragua from the nonaligned countries and from the Socialist International.

During the meeting, much attention was also paid to the tightening relations of friendship and cooperation between Poland and Nicaragua. D. Ortega asked that his greetings be conveyed to the Polish Government and people via General Wojciech Jaruzelski. He also stressed his warm and hospitable reception in Poland, which he visited on an official visit of friendship several months ago. M. Rakowski expressed Poland's profound support for the Sandinist revolution and its achievements, and also for the Nicaraguan people's efforts to rebuild, develop, and defend their country. M. Rakowski also described the situation in Poland, pointing out the progressing stabilization and gradual emergence from the economic difficulties, and also the consolidation of socialism. Also present during the meeting were Commander Victor Tirado Lopez from the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]; Deputy Minister Victor Tinoco, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (with both of whom M. Rakowski had held separate talks earlier); and also the ministers of foreign trade, industry, fisheries, and culture. On the Polish side, PPR ambassador Eugeniusz Ciurus was also present.

The Polish delegation's Nicaraguan visit, which is coming to an end, has been marked by broad and varied talks and contacts. M. Rakowski also met with Sergio Ramirez Mercado from the supreme government leadership; Julio Lopez, director of the FSLN's foreign affairs department; the leadership of the "19 July" youth movement; and leaders of trade unions and social organizations.

The visit received wide press, radio, and TV coverage. It was stressed that the Polish visit was taking place at a time when Nicaragua is in special danger from aggression and when support for the Sandinist revolution and guarantees of peace and independence for the Nicaraguan people are of very great importance.

LUIS CARRION VISITS ALGIERS, DISCUSSES U.S.

PA191405 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion has said in Algiers that Nicaragua is not ruling out a direct U.S. military intervention, even after the 4 November elections. The Nicaraguan deputy interior minister said that U.S. propaganda seeks to give the impression that general elections will not produce a legitimate government in Nicaragua. Commander Carrion, who is concluding today his 2-day visit to Algeria, stressed that the Reagan administration is looking for any excuse to justify its aggression against Nicaragua.

ERNESTO CARDENAL SUPPORTS CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA211740 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2108 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Madrid, 19 Oct (EFE) -- Nicaragua has accepted the Contadora Document and is disposed to do everything for peace as long as national sovereignty is not sacrificed, Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal stated today.

Cardenal, who is in Spain on a private visit, said he did not know what had been discussed in Madrid by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group or the objections raised to the document. He added that Contadora is the only alternative for peace in Central America. "The other one," he said, "would be war, which nobody, except those whom we all know, wants."

Ernesto Cardenal spoke today at the Institute of Ibero-American Cooperation (ICI) about "the awakening of Nicaragua" since the Sandinist revolution and inaugurated a "Nicaraguan primitive painting" exhibit organized by the ICI and the Nicaraguan Embassy.

In his lecture he said that Nicaragua is the prime victim of the Central American crisis, "which is part of a world crisis. It is the peace of the world that is at stake," but he said there is a ray of hope for the future. "We are experiencing very trying days," he said. "We are experiencing acts of sabotage and crime. They mine ports, burn our crops, and bomb the civilian population, but we believe in Isaiah's prophecy announcing better things."

Cardenal spoke about the social transformations that have occurred in Nicaragua since 1979 and the implementation of education, health, and cultural campaigns during the revolution, which for the first time in history, he explained, was accomplished without the death penalty.

POLITICAL PARTIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON ELECTIONS

PA230234 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The seven political parties that have registered for the electoral process today signed a joint communique reflecting the decisions reached at the seven sessions that they held within the framework of the summit meeting carried out from 5-20 October. The document notes their pledge to continue the institutionalization of the revolution, which requires regular elections; freedom of the press, of opinion, and of organization; and democratic labor unions.

While condemning the military aggression being directed by the Reagan administration, the political parties demanded that the electoral campaign period be extended until 2 November and that legal status be granted to the registered parties, independently of the results of the elections. These political parties, that are meeting at the headquarters of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, have formed a special commission comprising representatives of each of the seven parties to ensure implementation of agreements, and the holding of a national dialogue with the participation of other social and political sectors.

FSLN URGES FARMERS TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

PA220453 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1718 GMT 21 Oct 84

[FSLN message to the members of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, UNAG, read by Commander of the Revolution Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] When the UNAG was created, small- and medium-sized rural producers were finally able, as we said at that time, to create a broad national organization to defend their interests after a lengthy struggle. At that time we said that for the first time in Nicaragua's history, all small- and medium-sized producers would be united in a single group. That was made possible by the fact that there is a revolution under way here; only within the framework of a revolution is it possible to create an organization like the UNAG.

We reiterate that the FSLN will continue to work for land reform, to give credit and fair prices to those who work their land well, be they small-, medium- or large-sized producers. To the extent that it is able, the revolutionary government will continue to provide technical assistance and facilities for the production, transportation and marketing of crops, as well as for improving the people's living and working conditions.

Within the framework of a mixed economy, we will respect property of all kinds. In response to the alarmist campaigns seeking to spread panic in rural areas, campaigns promoted by the enemies of the revolution, we proclaim anew our respect for private property. The era of great expropriations [applause] ended with the expropriation of the Somozist properties. However, since we are involved in a revolution, some sectors within the reactionary forces, who are subject to expropriation, fear change. They fear change because they know that the revolution makes changes. Of course, those changes must start, as they did indeed start, by undoing something, which must affect whatever person or sector they need to affect. After those large-scale expropriations, we said that any sector that does not produce or that supports the counterrevolution would have its property confiscated in line with revolutionary logic. [applause]

Despite that, today, in the presence of large-, medium, small-, and large-sized [as heard] producers, we say that those who do not till their land or who cooperate with the counterrevolutionary forces have reason to feel uneasy. The rest, who are the overwhelming majority, have nothing to fear. Their properties are safe. [applause]

This is our program, our political platform, in this electoral campaign. It is now new; it is quite old. We proposed this program in 1972 and stressed it in 1979 in our historical program. However, we now need peace, especially in rural areas, the scene of the war of aggression to which we are being subjected by the imperialists. The war has prevented progress in agriculture and livestock raising, so that, now, to restore peace in Nicaragua and in Central America, the only option we have is the sustained, systematic, and persistent effort begun 22 months ago by the Contadora Group.

Unlike the Contadora Group policy, with which we agree, the policies of the Reagan administration seek not to resolve problems but to compound them. For that reason, the only thing we can expect from those policies is more warfare, more weapons, more dead, more wounded, more destruction of production centers and more backwardness.

What are the consequences of the war imposed on us by the Reagan administration? Reagan's reelection would result in greater harm to our economy and to our people. There would be immediate unemployment. There would be more shortages and certain kinds of problems with supplies. Human and economic resources would have to be diverted to stop and eliminate the aggression.

The FSLN, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the ministers, and the leaders are telling you that we are responsible, revolutionary leaders. As legitimate defenders of the interests of this nation and people. we will redouble our efforts to prevent the triumph of force and to make reason prevail. Without reneging on our principles, we will do our utmost to reach that goal.

This is the state of things and this is how we must find a solution: in unison and in unity with you. We are certain that the majority of this country's citizens, workers, the rural and urban laborers, will vote for the FSLN candidates, [applause] and will confirm with their votes their support for the FSLN's program. [applause] We would have liked for all of the parties enjoying legal status to have participated in the elections. We made the greatest efforts, toward that end, but the intransigence of the parties in the Democratic Coordinating Board did not allow it.

TIRADO AFFIRMS WILL TO RESIST U.S. AGGRESSION

PA191643 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 13 Oct 84 p 17

[Interview with Commander Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Directorate, by Sandra Luz Hernandez, Heliodoro Cardenas, and Ruben Montedonico in Managua; date not given]

[Excerpts] Managua, Nicaragua -- "Before I say anything else, I want to make one thing clear: Nicaragua will never, I repeat never, take the first step to attack a neighboring country." This categorical statement was made by Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Directorate responsible for the FSLN's mass organizations.

Born in Mexico, Commander Tirado joined the FSLN's armed struggle at its very beginning. In his interview with El DIA reporters he discussed the most burning issues of the Nicaraguan situation.

[Reporter] Do you think an invasion is possible?

[Tirado] Yes, of course.

[Reporter] What would be the consequences of such an action in the region?

[Tirado] I do not know what could happen, but we are not going to attack Honduras, Costa Rica, or anyone. We are not going to attack them. We are going to be attacked, and we will defend ourselves. What will happen afterwards? No one knows.

[Reporter] What about military defense?

[Tirado] There is a belief that our military defense is centered on plans to invade another country, which is false. We are prepared to stop an invasion. Can you imagine Nicaragua invading Honduras? Do you think Nicaragua could support Honduras? How could we? The most basic logic tell us that Nicaragua would not be able to support Honduras; it cannot even support itself. Or suppose we invade Costa Rica? Could we give them $1 billion every year? This is not possible; we cannot do it; and we have not even considered it. We are not interested in invading another country because we could not even support it. How could we? How then could we invade Costa Rica or Honduras? We can't.

No, what we have here is a revolution, and our internal struggle is hard and tough because we are not fighting Arturo Cruz. That's not true, nor are we fighting the Democratic Coordinating Board. We are fighting the United States in military, political, and economic fields. We are fighting them. Nicaragua fighting against a superpower is an example for Latin America, because no one has dared to do so before.

[Reporter] To what extent does the FSLN's program agree with Contadora and respect for other peoples?

[Tirado] Here we respect mankind, and therefore we are flexible and will sign the Contadora Document, because we agree with it and because the Nicaraguan people have respect for other peoples.

[Reporter] How has U.S. pressure on the EEC countries directly affected Nicaragua?

[Tirado] In the past we received economic aid, advisers, and experts from the FRG, but when the Christian Democrats assumed power this aid ceased. France has helped us a great deal, despite the pressures.

[Wuestion] Nicaragua is ready for an invasion. Do you think the United States is also ready?

[Tirado] We don't know what's going to happen here, but we do know that it will be a hard struggle, because the United States insists on a military solution, and the possibility of 200,000 Marines invading us is a serious threat.

[Reporter] According to the United States, some 14,000 U.S. citizens would die in the invasion.

[Tirado] I don't know, but I think they are too optimistic. Our problem would be to resist and keep on resisting until we defeat them, here in Nicaragua.

We are not trying to put an end to U.S. imperialism; we cannot. If they invade Nicaragua all we will do is defend ourselves, force them out. However, this would not mean that Yankee imperialism would be over, because they are still present in many other countries. That's an incorrect theory; Nicaragua has never tried to eliminate U.S. imperialism.

What we want is for them to leave us in peace. We want to have good relations, but they do not want that. They keep saying that Cubans and Soviets have infiltrated here. However, this is false too. This is not true and we must stress this, because the socialist countries have a norm, a strategy toward countries like ours. The socialist bloc has other things to think about. They help us, and they want us to keep our Revolution going, moving forward. However, it is not true that the Soviets are here preparing the grounds to pressure the Yankees.

Now the emergence of Cuba, Nicaragua, or of other independent countries is a different thing.

Why are the revolutions anti-United States? Because there is practically no country in the world where the Yankees are not present; they have investments everywhere. This is why the people are against them. Meanwhile, the Soviets want peace and to maintain their socialist system, but they are not intervening in Latin America. The USSR has never given us advice, told us what to do, or meddled in our affairs. We have been negotiating with the Contadora Group, the most important group in Latin America, which should be fostered. This is what the gringos are worried about. It is not even Cuba; Cuba is not even a member of OAS. Contadora is much more; it is political genius, political wisdom.

[Reporter] What would be the human and material losses in the case of an invasion?

[Tirado] Pretty high. We cannot predict whether 200,000 U.S. soldiers would come. The important thing is that we will resist them and inflict daily casualties. However, it is very difficult to predict. We could not give you an estimate of the U.S. casualties at the time of an invasion. All we can say is that they are going to find heavy resistance, very strong resistance that could last 2 or 3 days or 2 or 3 years, depending on the number of men they send in.

[Reporter] Does Nicaragua expect to receive help from other countries in the case of an invasion?

[Tirado] Any country wishing to help us can do so. We do not expect all the countries to help us, because there are different circumstances in every country.

It is unfortunate that the Central American countries still think [in terms of] furious anticommunism.

Why do they attack the Sandinist revolution? We have done them no harm. We have harmed no one in Central America. We have been the center of attention in Latin America, but we do not follow a military or political line of expansionism.

I do not know how democracy is interpreted. What we are doing here with these elections, with many parties and with the front, is our democracy. Why do we not reduce it to two parties like the United States? We have a counterrevolution here, and we cannot allow the "contras" to participate, but that is our democracy. However, if you view democracy from an election viewpoint, then that is something else. It would be a bourgeois democracy.

Democracy has to be defined. It is not U.S. democracy; democracy throughout the world is different, it has different stages, it is different in each country. This is why we do not wish to be subjected to a democracy such as their democracy. That is why they are fighting. We are going to an election with seven parties. If a party does not wish to participate it does not have to. That is political democracy. We have not incorporated it into the economic area because in this world democracy is politics and not economics.

The Nicaraguan revolution is the most important event of this decade; do not lose sight of it. It will offer its contributions. The negotiations in Manzanillo with the Yankees and in Contadora will bring about some answers. Many times in politics you have to be patient. The Latin American, Bolivarian, and independence plan is being fulfilled in our process.

RAMIREZ ON U.S. CALL FOR DIALOGUE WITH CONTRAS

PA191513 Managua International Service in Spanish 2340 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, today briefed 50 members of the Nicaraguan Evangelical Church on the effects of the aggression against our country. He explained that talks are being held with the United States because it is directly responsible for the aggression.

[Begin Ramirez recording] We are talking with the other party. We have already held two consecutive meetings with the U.S. Government. However, we must not be confused in this regard. The aggressor in this case is the U.S. Government, and the only one that can stop this aggression is the U.S. Government. Even accepting as a hypothetical case that [words indistinct]. If we meet with these guardsmen and they accept the idea but the United States disagrees, we will have gained absolutely nothing because these guardsmen have no control over the will of the aggressors against Nicaragua. These gentlemen are simple tools, and that is why if they have no control over the will of those who are attacking Nicaragua or those who are supplying the weapons and the money we have nothing to say to them. We are not sitting at the table with the United Sttates because we like it but because it is necessary.

I have been in different war zones and have seen for myself what this unjust war means, orphans whose parents have been murdered during nights raid by these murderers who burned their huts. In El Cairo, in Somoto, I saw a child who had lost one of his little arms. It was blown off by a rocket fired by the counterrevolutionaries. In addition to losing his father, he was left disabled. Nicaragua's rural areas are full of orphans, widows, destruction, death, and murder. When we talk with the North Americans we know they are responsible for these crimes and for the destruction. However, we have nothing to say to their tools. They have no political standing.

I think, and I say this to Companero (Castejon) [not further identified] with all due respect, that the worst comparison we could use here would be that of two churches that have differences and settle them through dialogue. This is very unfortunate comparison because if we were talking about two Christian churches they would have differences, but not on faith. Their differences might be on administrative matters or some other problems. But if the dialogue between those two churches was on matters of faith, reconciliation would be impossible. If one of the churches with which you think you must engage in dialogue tells you that Christ is not the son of God, you would feel you had nothing to talk with it about. These murderers are telling us the same thing, that Christ is not the son of God. That is why we have nothing to say to them.

So much for the comparison. Therefore, the dialogue must be held with those who are supplying weapons to the murderers, to see if they will stop doing so. Once the murderers are disarmed, we would consider it a police rather than a military matter, and we really hope this will come about.

They are trying to sow confusion on another matter. They are asking why, if the Salvadoran Government is negotiating and talking with the guerrillas, we are not doing the same here.

These two situations are not comparable. The Salvadoran rebels began fighting there before the FSLN. They are fighting because, as Duarte himself has admitted, there is tremendous injustice in El Salvador. The difference is that here we had 1 family who owned everything and in El Salvador they have 14 familes. And thanks to this situation of tremendous injustice the people rose up in arms in El Salvador, and there is war there. They do have a civil war there.

The people want to change the unjust situation there. But, the guardsmen are not fighting to change an unjust situation here.

The guardsmen are not fighting for agrarian reform, to end polio, or to restore the human rights they violated every day in Nicaragua. These situations are not comparable.

Reagan is asking now why we don't to go to Matagalpa to talk with the guardsmen the way Duarte went to La Palma to talk with the guerrillas. The day we open talks with the guardsmen, with the murderers, we will begin losing the revolution's greatest treasure: the Nicaraguan people's faith in the revolution. For the first time, the revolution would be in danger. [applause] [end recording]

15 CONTRAS, 8 EPS OFFICERS KILLED IN CLASH

PA221623 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Troops of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] have inflicted 15 dead and 28 wounded on a counterrevolutionary task force during a clash near the village of El Aceituno, approximately 120 km west of Managua. Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, reported this action during a visit to a Patriotic Military Service training center yesterday. Nunez said that the contras are planning to sow terror in the area in an attempt to boycott the 4 November elections, following CIA plans to destabilize Nicaragua. He also reported that eight EPS officers were killed in that action. Four of the officers were natives of Managua, while four others were from western Nicaragua, Nunez said.

RESULTS OF RECENT CLASHES WITH CONTRAS REPORTED

PA201934 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1757 GMT 20 Oct 84

[All figures as heard]

[Text] According to Defense Ministry sources, 61 counterrevolutionaries have been killed, 11 wounded, 1 captured, and several weapons seized in the most recent clashes between the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] and the Sandinist Peoples Militia and CIA forces which comprise the so-called counterrevolutionary regional commands.

The fighting occurred in various areas of Ciudad Rama, Zelaya, and places near Esteli.

On 18 and 19 October, EPS troops clashed with rebels in Agua Fria, 9 km southwest of Esteli; in Divisadero, 11 km southwest of Esteli; and in El Aceituno and Loma El Encanto, 14 km southwest of Esteli. In these places the counterrevolutionaries received a harsh blow. They failed to take any positions and were forced to evade any confrontation.

At 0800 on 18 October, heavy fighting ensued in Llano de Agua Fria, southwest of Esteli; six counterrevolutionaries were killed in this action.

Between 0800 and 1200 on 19 October, other clashes occurred on El Divisadero hill. Ten counterrevolutionaries were killed, making a total of 16 rebels dead.

Our forces fought the Cinco Pinos Task Force at El Aceituno and Loma El Encanto, 14 km southwest of Esteli between 1300 to 1700 on 19 October. The results of this clash were: 15 counterrevolutionaries killed, 10 wounded, and 1 captured. One counterrevolutionary was killed in Los Pavones, 18 km east of Rama, 17 October.

It was reported today that fighting also occurred in the southern Rama region 14 October. The result of this clash was 21 counterrevolutionaries killed. In addition, eight more bodies were found the same distance from El Rama but in the southeast region. Clashes also occurred in Loma El Encanto on 19 October.

The EPS deplores the deaths of eight companeros: Second Lieutenant Manuel de Jesus Calero Rodriguez and soldiers Luis Adrian Zeledon Molinari, Pedro Joaquin Brisuela Garcia, Alvaro Leon l Calis Quinonez, Eduardo Jesus Gonzalez Matus, Cesar Augusto Alvir Palacios, Felix Alberto Navas Escobar, and Eliseo Jose Rayo Rojas. In addition, five companeros were wounded in these clashes.

FDN, EPS FORCES CLASH NEAR CITY OF ESTELI

PA222029 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Report from Honduras by unidentified correspondent -- live]

[Text] There is a large presence of Nicaraguan Democratic Forces [FDN] in an area only 8 km from the city of Esteli. Several FDN columns are fighting only 8 km from the city of Esteli. The fighting is taking place in Divisadero and on Miraflores hill.

Divisadero is 8 km from Esteli, a city 120 km from Managua. The FDN rebels seized a sector of a road only 11 km from the city of Jinotega, 140 km from Managua. The FDN forces destroyed six military vehicles; all of the occupants were killed. The FDN fighters strictly controlled the road between (El Tope) and Venecia. Three (IFA) trucks and three state security trucks were destroyed. The occupants of these vehicles died in the ambush.

The FDN commandoes who participated in this war operation seized 240 quintals of sugar, 36 barrels of oil, 180 grain milling machines [molinos para granos], 200 pair of shoes and 60,000 cordobas. The material seized from the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] was distributed among the peasants in the area. The FDN also seized a Makarov pistol, the type used by Sandinist officers. Later, the FDN fighters ambushed an EPS patrol in [San Francisco de los Cedros) inflicting more than 36 casualties. Some of the Sandinist soldiers who died are Javier Perez Granado; Jose Santos Melgar Guerrero, from San Juan; Coco Rivera; Sergio Picado Lopez; Jairo Luis Tercero Picado; and others who have not been identified.

The FDN forces also seized 4 AK-47 rifles, 1 AK [as heard] machine gun, and 12,000 bullets for the Soviet-made rifles.

There is an intense watch on the road from Esteli to Managua. Privately-owned and collective transportation vehicles are practically being banned in that area. There is an intense watch, intense searches are also taking place. All passengers are being asked out of their vehicles and suitcases are being searched. Those individuals who are leaving Esteli on foot for other locations are also being searched. EPS patrols are checking them. There is a very intense watch in the area. Elsewhere, the arrival of people in Honduras continues. In the past few days more than 140 students have entered Honduran territory via the Choluteca area to escape obligatory military service. According to the Honduran news media, the students have said that hundreds of them are trying to escape to Honduras and Costa Rica.

This has been a report from Honduras for Radio Impacto of Costa Rica.

CDN LEADERS MEET NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER

PA212238 Paris AFP in Spanish 2219 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The Hague, 19 Oct (AFP) -- Adan Fletes and Luis Rivas, leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN) met today in The Hague with Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans Van den Broek.

Fletes and Rivas, whose party is not participating in the 4 November elections, explained to the Netherlands minister that they unsuccessfully offered the most concessions possible in order to participate in the coming elections.

The said that they do not believe in the threat of a U.S. invasion although they admitted that there is "some U.S. intervention" through CIA aid.

They said that there is also Soviet intervention through the delivery of weapons to the Nicaraguan Army.

Van den Broek told the CDN leaders that The Netherlands places great importance on the broadest possible participation in the coming elections and in the evolution of democracy in Nicaragua and other countries in the area.

PASTORA SAYS ARMED STRUGGLE ONLY ALTERNATIVE

PA230229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1759 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text2 San Jose, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Arturo Cruz failed in his effort to start a dialogue in Nicaragua and the only alternative left now is the armed struggle, anti-Sandinist guerrilla leader Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, said today. "Each day our political action through the use of arms is more justified," the guerrilla leader said.

Pastora is the leader of a faction of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance], which is waging an armed struggle against the Sandinist government in southern Nicaragua, near the border with Costa Rica. In the last part of June, ARDE split when a faction of that organization, led by political leader Alfonso Robelo broke with Pastora. Robelo joined the anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, which is waging an armed struggle against the Nicaraguan regime in the northern part of the country, with U.S. support.

Pastora said that more people keep joining his forces, but he also said that "desertions are natural in liberation movements." Victory will be ours, that is for sure," Pastora said. "The Sandinist Government had to resort to military conscription service because it does not have any support," Pastora pointed out, adding that the most adequate form of defense has been the peoples' militias, of which he was chief right after the victory of the revolution in July 1979.

Pastora also said that the Contadora Group, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia, "is not going to achieve anything," becuase it is trying to obtain peace "among the states in their relations and not in Nicaragua." The rebel leader said that "he is not against the United States nor the USSR," as long as they do not invade Nicaragua. This is "my position as a nationalist." "Our struggle is for an independent, sovereign, and free Nicaragua and this position is causing us problems with the USSR and the United States, because the United States sees in us an anti-U.S. position. It just does not understand us; it is a problem of misinterpretation," Pastora indicated.

Finally, Commander Cero said he will continue demanding real freedom of informantion, autonomy for the Miskito people, and freedom of political and religious belief, and of mobilization. He is opposed to the Sandinist Defense Committees, CDS, "which is in charge bloc by bloc of the state security."

ROBELO ON PLI WITHDRAWAL FROM ELECTIONS

PA230355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2321 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] San Jose, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Alfonso Robelo, political leader of a faction of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), said here today that the withdrawal of the Independent Liberal Party (PLI) from the Nicaraguan electoral process "deals a death blow" to the Sandinists. "The Sandinists sought to stage elections to fool the world, but the electoral farce has completely exposed them," Robelo said.

The PLI's national assembly agreed yesterday not to participate in the Nicaraguan elections, alleging that "there are not sufficient guarantees to ensure that the outcome of the elections will reflect the people's wishes." The ARDE leader underscored the "resolute position" taken by PLI presidential candidate Virgilio Godoy against the Sandinist dictatorship, adding that the withdrawal means that only "the totalitarians and their cohorts" will participate in the elections.

Robelo, a former member of the Sandinist government junta, leads an ARDE faction that split with Eden Pastora (Commander Cero) in June and joined the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), a group engaged in military actions against the Sandinist Government in northern Nicaragua.

PLI ISSUE CAUSES CENSORSHIP OF OPPOSITION PAPER

PA230242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition newspaper, LA PRENSA, of this capital, was not published today because of "political censorship" problems, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, the paper's co-editor, reported. Chamorro Barrios told ACAN-EFE that the Directorate of the Communications Media of the Interior Ministry censored all the information concerning the decision of the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, not to participate in the 4 November elections. "This proves that the Sandinist Government censorship is political and not for military reasons," Chamorro Barrios said.

LA PRENSA publishers were planning on including in today's edition a report on the agreements reached by PLI's national assembly on the reactions of political leaders and an editorial on the situation; it was all censored.

Chamorro Barrios said that the afternoon edition comes out 3 hours late every day because the government first censors the material to be published. "Thanks to the political determination of the Nicaraguans, who every day buy 68,000 copies, LA PRENSA survives. Another paper with just 1 hour delay would have had to stop operations."

HART ADDRESSES MAURICE BISHOP MEMORIAL MEETING

FL231559 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Politburo member Armando Hart Davalos has called on the Caribbean intellectuals to exchange views candidly and to discuss all economic, political, and sociocultural matters to fulfill Marti's ideas. He said: The time of daring and greatness has come.

At the inauguration of the meeting of Caribbean anti-imperialist intellectuals, titled "Maurice Bishop in Memoriam," held in Santiago de Cuba, Hart stressed: Each time we meet with the sons of this geographic area we remember how useless it is to be divided and isolated. Hart, who is also Cuba's minister of culture, stated that the debate on important current subjects, in which researchers and intellectuals committed to their countries are participating, is the guarantee that together with academic achievements, the will to solve the area's problems will prevail.

Hart added that cultural activities herald the future and mark the struggle for that future. Such activities are an ideal way to achieve the unification of countries. This, he said, should take priority if we want to be consistent with history.

The Politburo member stated that without doubt final victory belongs to the peoples who want a better world. However, one must not forget that Yankee imperialism continues to be harmful, such as with the aggression against Grenada, and the escalation of activities against Nicaragua and against the people's struggle in El Salvador.

Finally, Hart called for honoring Maurice Bishop and those who fell in strenghtening the Caribbean cultural identity, for learning about the Grenada experience, and for carrying out unification of efforts in the supreme task of attaining world peace.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS POLISH, PALESTINIAN VISITORS

FL231528 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Mieczylaw Rakowski, member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and deputy prime minister of Poland. During the conversations in Havana, both officials talked about bilateral relations and matters related to the socialist experience in Cuba and Poland.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also met with the delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] visiting Cuba. The delegation is headed by Yasir 'Abd Rabdu', DFLP deputy secretary general.

MONTANE OROPESA RECEIVES PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

FL231728 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo, member of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee and director of its General Department of Foreign Relations, has received at the Central Committee's main office, a delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] headed by Yasir 'Abd Rabdu', deputy secretary general, and Mamduh Nawfal, DFLP Politubro member.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MINISTERS MEET IN TEGUCIGALPA

PA230454 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] The Governments of El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Guatemala have proposed the initiation of a new and intense period of consultations between the Contadora Group and the Central American countries, so that they can consolidate observations on the document for peace and cooperation in the area. The proposal appears in the joint communique issued in Tegucigalpa, after the 2-day meeting held in this capital by the foreign ministers of Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica, and a Guatemalan deputy foreign minister.

The document states that the suggested changes studied at the meeting are strictly for the perfection of the mechanisms of verification and control in matters of policy and security. Nicaragua did not attend the meeting in Tegucigalpa, because according to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, the Contadora Group was left out of the meeting.

Since January 1983, the Contadora Group has been struggling for peace in Central America. If the suggestions approved in the Honduran capital are included in the peace document by the Contadora Group, there will have to be a process of negotiation with Nicaragua, because this country agreed last September to sign this document, but without any modifications.

'OUR AMERICA' REVIEWS SALVADORAN DIALOGUE

PA221748 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Personalities and the media from Latin America and other parts of the world have continued to stress the importance of the 15 October dialogue held in La Palma, Chalatenango Department, El Salvador, between the belligerent Salvadoran parties. The dialogue laid the groundwork for the examination of the social, political, and economic problems of that Central American nation. San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas has expressed the hope that the dialogue will lead to a political solution of the Salvadoran conflict. The prelate, who acted as mediator at the meeting, has said that the Salvadoran crisis is not merely a domestic problem, but falls within a regional framework. Its solution, he added, would have a positive effect on all of Central America.

In Mexico and Panama, the media have been giving wide coverage to reports and comments on this first official contact between the Salvadoran regime and the FMLN-FDR. In this regard, the state-owned Panamanian station, Radio Nacional, aired the statement that the FDR's Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Ruben Zamora made upon returning to Panama City after the meeting. In Mexico, the newspaper UNOMASUNO said that the talks between the belligerent Salvadoran parties may be historic if peace is finally implemented in El Salvador in a democratic climate.

For its part, the U.S. Government has made no official statement on the subject, limiting itself to expressing, through a spokesman, that it followed the meeting with interest. For political observers, the meeting in La Palma very clearly established the belligerent nature of the FMLN-FDR.

However, in recent statements to the press, Jose Napoleon Duarte, the head of the Salvadoran regime, strongly criticized those who claim that the belligerent nature of the patriotic Salvadoran forces was implicitly recognized at the 15 October meeting in La Palma. Duarte added that his government program will not change in essence in the wake of the dialogue. During the dialogue, the Salvadoran right-wing forces accused President Duarte of not fulfilling the agreements made at the meetings previously held with the oligarchic sectors and the Armed Forces. The agreements to which the Salvadoran right-wing circles refer call for the revolutionaries to surrender and incorporate themselves into the political life sponsored by the regime.

In this regard, FMLN-FDR spokesman Jorge Villacorta commented that after meeting with President Duarte both political groups have reaffirmed that they will neither surrender nor lay down their weapons. The guerrilla leader said that during the meeting in La Palma, the Salvadoran authorities did not discuss the death squads or the Army's repressive actions in various parts of the country. Villacorta added that Duarte's proposal does not suggest measures for facing the economic crisis and U.S. interference in El Salvador, neither did he say that the murderers of the people would be tried. This, he added, makes it impossible to accept the government's initiatives on a short-term basis.

'OUR AMERICA' ON CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE PROCESS

PA221749 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Contadora Group foreign ministers have agreed to begin a new revision of the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America with the stipulation that they will only accept new proposals that do not change the balance reached or the essence of the document.

Following a meeting in Madrid of the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela, and the former foreign minister of Panama to discuss this matter, it was announced that it was practically impossible to examine the extent of the objections to the document immediately and thoroughly.

While reporting on the work session Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said that because of reasons previously explained they decided to discuss the key issues contained in the observations made by the Salvadoran, Honduran, Guatemalan, and Costa Rican foreign ministers because Nicaragua did not make any objections and approved the document in its entirety.

Meanwhile, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul stated that the Contadora Group foreign ministers have certain ideas on how to solve the problems. However, he added that it would be premature to make any statements on all the proposals that were made. Regarding the observations presented by the United States, Morales said that they have been taken into consideration because it is a country with interests in the area but, he stressed, it must be pointed out that it is not one of the five Central American nations.

To the Contadora Group foreign ministers, it is difficult to harmonize the interests of the five Central American nations, the Honduran and Salvadoran proposals imply an essential change in the content of the Contadora Document. Guatemala and Costa Rica have presented amendment proposals which, according to sources close to the Madrid meeting, are easier to reconcile than those presented by Honduras and El Salvador which have been described as totally out of the question.

Another fact that complicates matters is that at the same time as the Madrid meeting was being held, a meeting among the Honduran, Salvadoran, and Costa Rican foreign ministers in Tegucigalpa was announced. According to charges made in this regard, this meeting was a maneuver against Nicaragua and the U.S. Government has played a role in it.

The only stand that is truly clear is that of Nicaragua, which by accepting the Contadora Document without any reservations again showed its desire for peace and its capacity to compromise, on matters that do not involve principles, for the sake of peace in the region.

Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, warned about the danger of extended discussions on the Contadora document which would delay for too long the culmination of the peace process.

GRENADA

RADIX SAYS IF MBPM WINS, LAND RETURNS TO STATE

FL221345 Bridgetown CANA in English 2236 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 20, CANA -- The lone leftwing party contesting Grenada's forthcoming general elections says if it wins, it will return to state control all previously confiscated idle lands given back to their previous owners by the current interim administration.

The promise was made at a public meeting here last night by Kendrick Radix, chairman of the party, the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM).

The meeting was to mark the first anniversary of the slaying in a military coup of former Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, after whom the MBPM was named.

Radix said the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of which he was the industrialisation minister had spent seven million dollars on these lands and other private buildings taken over during its four-and-a-half years in office.

"We go take them back again if they idle," he said to the cheers from among the 2,000 or so people who braved an electricity blackout in the city to attend the meeting.

Earlier in the month, head of the caretaker administration Nicholas Brathwaite said an official investigation revealed that the lands were taken over unconstitutionally because compensation was not promptly paid as required by law.

Brathwaite said the interim government had taken the decision to return some lands to owners who were threatening to take court action and that other lands would have to be sold to pay owners seeking compensation.

In his fiery address, Radix told the crowd that the task for Grenada, which has had an uncertain political future for the past decade, is to regain "our national independence."

"We have to understand that we have to take back this country again because it is only by taking back this country can we build for the working class, can we develop for the working class, and can we go forward to protect the interest of the workers," he said.

"The message of the party is arise, patriots, and serve. Let us go forward looking at the world straight in the face, and no one would take this land from us as long as we live," he added.